BOROUGH AND PORT OF FOLKESTONE



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health and the

Chief Public Health Inspector for the Year 1956

R. F. H. McELLIGOTT, M.B., Ch.B., Medical Officer of Health and Port Medical Officer.

L. H. VALE, F.R.S.H., Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I., Chief Public Health Inspector.



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STAFF

Name of Officer	Nature of Appointment	Date of Appoint- ment	Date of Resign- ation	Qualifications
R. F. H. McElligott	Medical Officer of Health, Port Medical Officer and Medical Inspector of Aliens. (Part-time). Medical Referee, Folke- stone Crematorium.	29.12.50† 4.6.56		M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.
J. H. Campbell	Assistant Medical Inspector of Aliens. (Part-time).	16.4.51	_	M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
H. Yates	Assistant Medical Inspector of Aliens. (Part-time).	8.10.52	_3/	M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
C. B. Findlay	Assistant Medical Inspector of Aliens. (Part-time).	28.6.55	_	M.B., Ch.B.
	Deputy Medical Referee, Folkestone Crematorium.	4.6.56		
L. H. Vale	Chief Public Health Inspector of Borough and Port. Assistant Officer under P.H. (Imported Food) Regs., 1937-1948. Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts.	1.10.49	_	*F.R.S.H., Cert.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.
L. F. Pattman	Deputy Public Health Inspector of Borough and Port. Assistant Officer under P.H. (Imported Food) Regs., 1937-1948. Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts.	5.11.28	_	*A.R.S.H., Cert.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I.
A. Stubbs	Additional Public Health Inspector. Port Health Inspector. Assistant Officer under P.H. (Imported Food) Regs., 1936-1948. Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts.	1.2.45		*Cert.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.
A. Colgan	do.	3.12.51		*M.R.S.H., Cert.S.I.B.
S. Davey	do.	1.12.55	-	*Cert.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.
Mrs. D. Summerfield	Nurse-Attendant, Medical Inspection of Aliens. (Part-time)	1937	31.5.56	S.R.N., C.M.B., H.V. and S.N. Cert. of R.S.H.
Mrs. L. F. Brann	do.	1.6.56	_	S.E.A.N.

† Dr. McElligott has held Warrant of Appointment as Assistant Medical Inspector of Aliens since 28th October, 1949.

* Also hold Royal Society of Health Certificate as "Inspector of Meat and Other Foods."

HEALTH COMMITTEE

(31st December, 1956)

Chairman:

COUNCILLOR L. C. ALDRIDGE.

Vice-Chairman:

ALDERMAN MRS. E. S. HOOLE, J.P.

Members:

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Councillor Lt.-Col. W. J. Bradley, M.C., J.P.)

ALDERMAN C. E. LISTER.

J. F. Moncrieff, J.P.

COUNCILLOR MRS. V. E. BARTON.

- F. DAVIES.
- " L. V. Fowler, C.C.
- " A. J. GARDNER.
- " E. J. C. Hamer.
- ,, MRS. M. PAINTING.
- ,, H. G. TAYLOR.
- " T. W. WILLIAMS.

SUMMARY OF HEALTH REPORT, 1956

Borough	Borough of Folkestone
A	4,006 acres
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1956 (New Valuation List)	£,822,597
General Rate	18/10d
Estimated sum represented by a penr	•
Population (Registrar-General) 1	956
Estimate mid-year Home Popula	
(including non-civilians)	
Density of Home Population	11.22 persons to an acre.
Total Births	
Live Births Still Births	556 (516 legitimate, 40 illegitimate) 6 (all legitimate)
Live Birth Rate	
Total	12.38 per 1,000 Home Population
Corrected	13.12 per 1,000 Home Population
(Area comparability factor: 1.06	
Total Deaths	
Deaths (all ages)	535 (257 males, 278 females)
Infant Deaths	
Under 1 year of age	
Under 4 weeks of age (Included in figure of 7	
	Timum deatho)
Death Rate	
Total Corrected	11.91 per 1,000 Home Population
Corrected (Area comparability factor : 0.87	10.36 per 1,000 Home Population
Infant Mortality Rate (Under 1 ye	
Total Infant Death Rate Legitimate Infants	12.59 per 1,000 live births
Legitimate Infants Illegitimate Infants	11.64 per 1,000 legitimate live births 25.00 per 1,000 illegitimate live births
	F = 2,000 ===8===============================
Mortality Rate re—	
Cancer Influenza	2.18 per 1,000 Home Population
Pneumonia	0.09 per 1,000 Home Population 0.40 per 1,000 Home Population
Respiratory Tuberculosis	0.13 per 1,000 Home Population
Total Deaths from:	
Canaan	98
Influenza	4
Pneumonia	18
Respiratory Tuberculosis	6
Scarlet Fever Whooping Cough	Nil Nil
w nooping Cough	1411

Public Health Department, Foord Road, FOLKESTONE, Kent.

August, 1957.

To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Folkestone.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit my Annual Report on the health and sanitary state of the Borough and Port of Folkestone during 1956.

The Registrar General's estimated population including H.M. Forces stationed in the area was 44,900. This is a decrease of 150 on the estimated figure for 1955.

There were 12,607 inhabited houses and flats at the end of 1956 which gives an average of 3.56 persons per dwelling, compared with 3.19 for England and Wales (1951 Census).

The corrected Birth Rate was 13.12 per 1,000 Home Population compared with 15.7 for England and Wales. This is a decrease of 0.17 in the Birth Rate (Folkestone) from the previous year when it was 13.29, and is the lowest figure since 1937.

The corrected Death Rate was 10.36 per 1,000 Home Population compared with 11.7 for England and Wales. This showed a decrease of 0.06 from the previous year when it was 10.42.

The Infant Mortality Rate was 12.59 per 1,000 live births, compared with 23.8 for England and Wales. This shows a decrease of 6.88 over the previous year and is the lowest Infant Mortality Rate ever recorded in Folkestone. Of the 7 deaths in infants under 1 year two were due to prematurity.

Infectious Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis).

There was a marked decrease in the incidence of Measles and Scarlet Fever, and an increase in the incidence of Whooping Cough over the previous year.

Comparison of main diseases is as follows:—

1			1954	1955	1956
Scarlet Fever	• • •	• • •	27	18	6
Whooping Cough	• • •	• • •	105	25	112
Measles	• • •		8	1167	13
Dysentery		• • •	3	3	2
Pneumonia			60	83	35

As a result of an Influenza outbreak which reached its peak in February, 1956 two cases of Influenzal Pneumonia occurred.

One case of Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis occurred in a boy aged 10.

For the fifth consecutive year no cases of Diphtheria have occurred.

There has been an increase in the number of children receiving Primary inoculation against Diphtheria. These are shown in the following table:—

		1954	1955	1956
Primary Inoculation		514	480	598
Re-inforcing Inoculation	• • •	494	650	1295

This is a welcome development, particularly since in recent years there has been a tendency for Diphtheria immunisation to fall off, and there is a risk of parents developing a false sense of security in regard to this disease, and consequently neglecting to have their children protected against it.

There has been a decrease in the number of Primary Vaccinations against Smallpox, as shown:—

	1954	1955	1956
Primary Vaccinations	 422	453	412
Revaccinations	 67	65	62

No maternal deaths occurred during the year.

Tuberculosis.

The number of primary cases of Tuberculosis (all forms) showed a decrease of 16 on the previous year—27 cases compared with 43 cases in 1955.

This is the lowest number of cases of Tuberculosis notified since 1952. Six deaths occurred from this disease, this being the lowest number of deaths from Tuberculosis since 1951.

Housing.

1. SLUM CLEARANCE.

In April 1956, the first steps were taken in the resumption of Slum Clearance in Folkestone and a number of properties, chiefly in the Harbour Way Area (49 properties) and also in Cheriton (5 properties) and Sandgate (4 properties) were inspected under the Five Year Programme for Slum Clearance.

2. Re-housing.

A total of forty cases were investigated with reference to hygienic conditions and chronic illness. Of these, sixteen cases were recommended for priority in rehousing and were given sympathetic consideration by the Housing Committee.

Old People.

The conditions of fifteen cases were investigated, and where necessary help was given in expediting admission to suitable hospitals.

The Old People's Welfare Committee continues to do much helpful work in its services to the elderly and infirm. The Night Attendance Service under the auspices of this Committee, made 214 attendances on old people during the year.

General.

The year 1956 may be regarded as a satisfactory one as far as the health of the Borough was concerned, particularly in the low Infant Mortality Rate, and relatively low incidence of Infectious Disease such as Tuberculosis, Poliomyelitis, Measles and Scarlet Fever.

In conclusion, I have to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support in the work during the year, and also to express my appreciation of the co-operation of the other departments of the Corporation.

I would also like to acknowledge with thanks the help of the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. L. H. Vale, and the other members of the staff during the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. F. H. McELLIGOTT,

Medical Officer of Health.

Part I.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area: land and inland water—Census, 1951	[• • •	4,006 acres
Home Population: Registrar-General, 1956			44,900
Number of inhabited houses and flats, etc.		• • •	12,607
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1956		• • •	£822,597
(New Valuation List)			
Sum represented by a penny rate		* * *	₹,3,250

Employment in Folkestone.

The following brief report on the employment position in Folkestone during 1956 has been supplied by the Manager of the local Employment Exchange:—

Employment in Folkestone maintained the high level of the preceding year and many of the local industries continued to expand. The figures for unemployment over the year were approximately the same as for 1955, apart from the month of December when the effects of the oil and petrol rationing caused an increase in the numbers of unemployed.

The chief industrial groups in the town in order of numbers employed were as follows:—

- 1. Distributive Trades.
- 2. Hotel and Catering.
- 3. Building and Civil Engineering.
- 4. Professional Services (i.e., Education, Medical Services, Law, Accountancy, etc.)
- 5. National and Local Government.
- 6. Transport and Communications.
- 7. Agriculture and Fisheries.
- 8. Vehicle Repair and Manufacture.
- 9. Gas, Electricity and Water.
- 10. Laundries and Dry Cleaning.

During the year 1,068 men and 605 women were placed in local employment and 94 men and 30 women in employment in other districts. Employment opportunities for men were mainly in building and hotel and catering; and for women, hotel and catering.

There were the usual seasonal fluctuations in the unemployment figures during 1956. In February, the peak month, there was a total of 708 on the unemployment register at Folkestone Employment Exchange. This figure dropped to 206 in July, but by the end of the year had risen again to 639. Building trade operatives formed the largest male unemployed group, and hotel workers the largest female group.

There were 588 men and 91 women registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944. The numbers on the unemployment register varied from 38 men and 1 woman in July to 64 men and 1 woman in December.

Courses of vocational training and industrial rehabilitation were provided throughout the year for both able-bodied and disabled persons. The number of applications for training in various trades during 1956 totalled 47 men and 2 women.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1956

(After correction for inward and outward transfers)

Live Births:	Illegitimate	 Total 	•••	•••	Total 516 40	Males 257 17 274 3	Females 259 23 —— 282 —— 3
		Total			6	- 3	3
Birth Rate:		TOTAL	• • •	• • •		=	=
Birth Rate Death Rate:	Corrected	arability	Facto	1 or: 1.06 on:— 1 1	1.91 0.36		
Informat Managaria	(Area Comp	arability	Facto	or: 0.87	7)		
Infant Mortal					Total	Males	Females
(a) Unaer	1 year of age Legitimate Illegitimate	•••	•••	• • •	6	5	1
(h) Under	4 weeks of age	TOTAL	• • •	• • •	7	5	2
` '	cluded in (a) a Legitimate Illegitimate		• • •	•••	5 —	4	1
		TOTAL	• • •	• • •		4	1
	All infants p Legitimate in					2.59	
	live birt Illegitimate	hs	 per 1	• • •	11 egit-	5.00	
Deaths from	•		···········				
Cancer (all Influenza Maternal (•••	•••	•••	• • •	• • •	8 4 Nil	
Deaths from 1	Notifiable D	iseases					
Pneumonia Tuberculos	sis:	• • •	• • •	• • •	1	9	
Pulmo Other	forms	• • •	• • •	• • •	–	6	

DEATHS—1956

Causes of, and ages at, death during the year 1956

CAUSE		ll res		nder 1-2 yr. yrs.		3-4 yrs.		5-14 yrs.		15-24 yrs.		25- yr		45- y1			and er	
ONOSE	M	\overline{F}	M	\overline{F}	\overline{M}	\overline{F}	M	\overline{F}	\overline{M}	\overline{F}	M	\overline{F}	\overline{M}	\overline{F}	\overline{M}	\overline{F}	M	\overline{F}
1. T.B., respiratory	4	2	_	_	_								1	_	3			2
2. T.B., other 3. Syphilitic dis				_	_	_		_		_	_	_	_	-	—	-	_	-
4. Diphtheria																		
5. Whooping Cough			-	_		_				_		_	_	_		_		
6. Meningococcal infections																		
7. Ac. Poliomyelitis																		
8. Measles		_	_	_	_				_			_	_		_			
9. Other infective and											i							
parasitic diseases 10. Malignant neoplasm,			_			-		_	_	_		_	_		_			
stomach	2	9	_	_				_	_			_	_		1	4	1	5
11. Malignant neoplasm,	0.0																	
lung, bronchus 12. Malignant neoplasm,	22	4	_			_	_	_	_	_	_	_	1		7	2	14	2
breast		11	_		_				_					_		4		7
13. Malignant neoplasm,																1		'
uterus	_	3	_	_	_	_		—		_	_		_	-	-	1	-	2
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	22	22			_		_						1		3	8	18	14
15. Leukaemia,													1		,	0	10	14
aleukaemia	2	1	—	_	_		-	_	-	_	_	_	-	_	_	_	2	1
16. Diabetes 17. Vascular lesions of	1	2		_	_	_	_	_	_	_		_	_	-		-	1	2
nervous system	32	46	_											_	4	4	28	42
18. Coronary disease,					1													12
angina	39	31	_		_	_	_		-	_	-		_	1	18	7	21	23
19. Hypertension with heart disease	3	6		_												2	3	4
20. Other heart disease	41	61	_	_		_	_	_	_				1		7	2 5	33	56
21. Other circulatory	0	10												′				
disease 22. Influenza	8	13				_							_	_	2	1 1	6	12
23. Pneumonia	10	3 8 6	_	_											2 5	3	8	2 5
24. Bronchitis	23	6	_	_		_			_				1	1	5	1	17	4
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	2	2							1						4			
26. Ulcer of stomach and		2							1				_	_	1			2
duodenum	4	3	_		_	_	_	_		_				_	4	-	_	3
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1														4	4	
and diarrhoea 28. Nephritis and	1	1				****						_	—	_	_	1	1	_
nephrosis	1	5	_	1		-		_	_	1	_	_	1	_	_	_		3
29. Hyperplasia of	0																	
prostate 30. Pregnancy, child-	9						event/shift			_					I		8	-
birth, abortion		_										_						_
31. Congenital malfor-																		
mations 32. Other defined and ill-	2		2				_	_		_	-	_	—	_	—	_		-
defined diseases	19	27	2	1					1				3	3	3	6	10	17
33. Motor vehicle acci-															J			
dents 34. All other accidents	1 5	1 9	<u> </u>				_	_	_	_	_	_	1	_	_		_	1
35. Suicide	3	2	1										1	1	1	1	3	8
36. Homicide and													-	1	1	1	1	
operations of war			-				_	_		_	_	-		—	_	-	-	-
Totals	257	278	5	2	_				2	1			12	6	62.	52.	176	217

INFANT DEATHS DURING 1956

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under 1 Week	1 to 2 Weeks	2 to 3 Weeks	3 to 4 Weeks	Total under 4 Weeks	1 to 3 Months	3 to 6 Months	6 to 9 Months	9 to 12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 yr
Antepartum Haemorrhage in mother Asphyxia, Accidental Multiple Congenital Malformations	1 1			_	<u>1</u>		_	<u> </u>		1 1 1
Nephritis, Acute Prematurity Volvulus	$\frac{1}{2}$	<u>-</u> 1	_		- 2 1	1 		=		1 2 1
Totals	4	1		1	5	1		1		7

SUMMARY OF DEATHS, 1956

	Non-Residents (Outward Transfer)	Residents
Deaths occurring in Folkestone in :-		
Bruce Porter Hospital Home Military Families Hospital Royal Victoria Hospital Nursing Homes and Old Persons' Homes Private Houses, etc Ambulance on way to Hospital Chalk pit Sea	2 85 26 9 3 1 1	100 65 282 3 1
TOTALS	129	451
Deaths of Residents outside Folkestone and class as Inward Transfers Total Deaths for Folkestone	ified	84 535
Inquests in the Borough Post-Mortems in the Borough Uncertified deaths	21 59 1	

Deaths from Cancer

As will be seen from the comparative table on page 12 the death rate from cancer (all forms) in Folkestone has remained fairly steady, ranging from 2.09 per 1,000 home population in 1947, to a maximum of 2.45 in 1951 and finally 2.18 in 1956.

The deaths from cancer of the lungs and bronchi as shown below have increased by more than half during the past seven years and the rate of 0.58 per 1,000 home population in 1956 is more than four times the deaths from tuberculosis of the lungs for the same year.

				<u>1950</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	1953	1954	1955	1956
Males	• 4 •	• • •	• • •	14	12	10	9	17	15	22
Female	es	• • •	• • •	2	-	2	2	***************************************	2	4
						-				
TOTAL		• • •	• • •	16	12	12	11	17	17	26
Death	Rate per	r 1,000 l	nome							
popula	tion:									
(a)	Cancer	of lungs	s and						\$	
\	bronchi	_	• • •	0.35	0.26	0.27	0.25	0.39	0.38	0.58
(b)	Tuberc		• • •	0.39	0.13	0.27	0.23	0.25	0.15	0.13
	(for con	npariso	n)							

Maternal Mortality.

For the second successive year there were no deaths due to childbirth.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH DURING PAST SEVEN YEARS

		Cancer (all forms)	Vascular lesions of nervous system.	Coronary disease, angina.	Other heart disease.	Bronchitis.
1950	• • •	108	84	72	139	24
1951		111	91	63	141	31
1952	• • •	91	94	74	147	11
1953	• • •	100	92	63	122	14
1954	• • •	85	90	76	99	9
1955		94	91	82	134	30
1956	• • •	98	78	70	102	29

COMPARATIVE TABLE

The following gives comparative statistics of some of the more important items for the past ten years.

Rate per 1,000 Home Population unless otherwise stated.

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Notifications of Infectious Disease: Diphtheria Scarlet Fever Measles	0.03 1.04 5.17	0.90	0.04 1.29 22.83	0.02 1.05 2.86		Nil 1.52 0.85	Nil 0.75 21.42	Nil 0.61 0.18	Nil 0.39 25.90	Nil 0.13 0.29
Births: No. of Births Birth Rate	952 23	808 19	722 17	698 15	701 15	608	590 14	615 14	565 13	556 13
Deaths: No. of Deaths Death Rate	574 14	536 12	608 11.9*	636 12*	619 11.7*	582 11.5*	554 10.1*	512 9.3*	587 10.4*	535 10.3*
Infant Deaths: (Under 1 year) No. of Deaths Infant Mort- ality Rate per	29	29	14	21	16	16	20	10	11	7
1,000 births	30	35	19	30	22	26	33.9	16.26	19.47	12.59
Illegitimate Infants: No. of Illegitimate Births Rate per 1,000 total Live	86	80	42	44	51	46	51	41	40	40
Births	91.4	99.0	58.1	63.1	72.7	75.6	86.44	66.6	70.8	71.9
No. of Illegitimate Deaths (Under 1 yr.) Death Rate per 1,000 Illegitimate	5	5	Nil	2	1	2	2	1	1	1
Births	58.1	62.5	Nil	45.4	19.6	43.5	39.2	24.39	25.0	25.0
Deaths from Diarrhoea: Under two years of age	Nil	1	1	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Maternal Deaths: No. of Deaths MaternalMortality Rate per 1,000	3	2	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	1	1	Nil	Nil
total births	3	2	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	1.64	1.60	Nil	Nil
Tuberculosis: (All forms) No. of Deaths Death Rate	21 0.52	23 0 54	20 0.47	18 0.39	6 0.13	12 0.27	10 0.23	11 0.25	7 0.15	6 0.13
Cancer: (All forms) No. of Deaths Death Rate	84 2.09	94 2.24	92 2.17	108 2.38	111 2.45	91 2.10	100 2.29	85 1.94	94 2.09	98 2.18

^{*} Corrected.

Part II.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

The following services in this Borough were carried out by the Kent County Council:—

(1) Ambulance service.

(2) Care of expectant and nursing mothers and young children.

(3) Domestic help and night attendant service.

(4) Domiciliary midwifery.

(5) Health visiting.

(6) Home Nursing.

(7) Mental Health.

(8) Prevention of illness, care and after-care.

(9) Vaccination against Smallpox and Poliomyelitis, and Immunization against Diphtheria.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS, ETC.

The Kent County Council provided the following clinics during the year :-

(a) Ante-Natal and Post-Natal

Old Harvey Grammar School. Wednesday—afternoon. Thursday—morning.

Cheriton Clinic.
Tuesday—afternoon.

These clinics are under the supervision of Mr. J. W. D. Buttery, F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G.

(b) Infant Welfare

Old Harvey Grammar School.

*Tuesday—afternoon.

*Friday—morning.

Methodist Church Hall,

Sandgate.

*Friday—2nd and 4th

afternoon each month.

Cheriton Clinic.

*Monday—afternoon.

Thursday—afternoon.

Shorncliffe Camp Welfare Centre.

**Friday—afternoon.

*Dr. Margaret Haywood in attendance.
**Army Medical Officer in attendance.

Mothercraft and ante-natal relaxation classes have also been held as follows:

Old Harvey Grammar School.

Thursday—afternoon.

Cheriton Clinic.

Wednesday—afternoon

HOSPITALS.

The South-East Kent Hospital Management Committee is responsible for this service and the following hospitals are available for patients from this area:

(a) General and Maternity

Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone. Willesborough Hospital, Nr. Ashford. Buckland Hospital, Dover.

(b) Infectious Diseases (excluding Smallpox).

Dover Isolation Hospital. Ashford Isolation Hospital.

(c) Chronic Sick.

St. Mary's Hospital, Lyminge. Buckland Hospital, Dover. Hothfield Hospital, Charing. Smallpox patients would be admitted to the Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford.

Hospital facilities are available at Shorncliffe Camp for members of H.M. Forces and their families living in this area.

The following statistics for the year's working at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone, have been supplied by Mr. E. F. Webb, Secretary of the South-East Kent Hospital Management Committee:-

In-Patients

in-Patients.						
Maternity			• • •	• • •	• • •	227
Others	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	3,138
New Out-Patients						
Medical	• • •		• • •	• • •		654
Paediatrics	• • •	• • •		• • •	• • •	44
Dermatology		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	463
Physical Medical	ine	• • •		• • •		551
Surgical	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	1,801
E.N.T. (includi	ng T's	s and A	.'s)	• • •	• • •	1,046
Orthopaedics	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		529
Ophthalmology	• • •	• • •	• • •			854
Radiotherapy	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	57
Consultant Den	tistry	• • •		• • •		127
Gynaecology	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	774
Psychiatry	• • •	• • •		• • •	• • •	162
Obstetrics—An	te-Nat	al	• • •	• • •		304
Pos	st-Nat	al	• • •	• • •	• • •	180

Total attendances for all Clinics was 23,576.

In addition there were :—

Attendances at Casualty Department		13,296
Out-Patients attendances at Physiotherapy	• • •	18,494
In-Patient attendances at Physiotherapy	• • •	5,984

together with 4,630 out-patient attendances at group exercises and 976 in-patient attendances at group exercises.

> Units of treatment in X-ray Department 19,602 Units of treatment in Pathology Department ... 45,007

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

An efficient ambulance service has been maintained in Folkestone by the K.C.C. for general, maternity and accident cases.

Smallpox and Typhus cases would be moved by arrangement with the Canterbury City Ambulance Service and other cases of infectious disease by County Council Ambulances from Folkestone, Dover or Ashford.

IMMUNIZATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

Immunization was carried out as necessary at the various infant welfare clinics. Reinforcing inoculations were usually given at the School Clinics or in the schools themselves by one of the Assistant County Medical Officers.

It is encouraging to note from information supplied by the County Medical Officer that there is an increase in the number of primary and re-inforcing inoculations given during 1956 compared with the previous year. For comparison a

summary of the figures for the past five years is given below:—

		1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Primary inoculations	• • •	634	540	514	480	598
Re-inforcing inoculations	• • •	563	569	494	650	1295

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

Facilities for the vaccination of children were available at the K.C.C. infant welfare clinics in this Borough and also from local general practitioners.

There has been a further decrease in the number of vaccinations and revaccinations carried out as will be seen from the following summary:—

	A		1952	1953	1954	.1955	1956
Vaccinated	• • •	• • •	508	450	422	453	412
Re-vaccinated	• • •	• • •	191	90	67	65	62

43.3% of the children born in 1956 received their primary vaccination before the end of the year compared with 44.2% for 1955.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION.

Full co-operation was maintained with the County Medical Officer in making known to parents in Folkestone the facilities available for vaccination against Poliomyelitis of children born between 1st January, 1947 and 31st December, 1954.

Owing the the limited supply of vaccine available arrangements were subsequently made by the County Medical Officer for children born in November of the years 1947 to 1954 inclusive, and March of 1951 to 1954 inclusive to receive vaccination.

Three special clinics were held in Folkestone during May and 169 children from the selected age groups living in this area were vaccinated by one of the Assistant County Medical Officers; the second injections were given the following month.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Specimens were submitted for examination to the Central Public Health Laboratory at London, the Public Health Laboratory, Maidstone, and the Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone.

In September the Public Health Laboratory moved from County Hall, Maidstone, to temporary hutted accommodation in the British Legion Village, Preston Hall, Maidstone, but a new laboratory is being built at Preston Hall for the use of Dr. J. H. C. Walker and his staff.

A summary of the results of specimens submitted by me during the year is shown below:—

		Positive	Negative
Blood for Poliomyelitis Virus	• • •	1	
Faeces for Clostridium Welchii	• • •	1	•
Faeces for Pathogenic Organisms			27
Faeces for Poliomyelitis Virus	• • •	1	-
Faeces for Salmonella Typhi Murium		7	6
Gargling for Influenza Virus		-	1
Serum for Influenza Virus		-	1
Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci			26

MENTAL HEALTH.

This authority is not responsible for the administration or work undertaken in the community in accordance with Sections 28 and 51 of the National Health Service Act, 1936, the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930, and Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948—Sec. 47.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951.

These Acts give local authorities powers to enable them to deal expeditiously with certain cases of persons in need of care and attention, i.e., suffering from grave chronic disease, or being aged and infirm or physically incapacitated are living in insanitary conditions, and are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

No action was taken by the Council under either of these Acts during 1956.

CARE OF OLD PEOPLE.

Assistance was given in fifteen cases in arranging help and when necessary expediting admission to a suitable hospital for the chronic sick.

Notification is usually received by me from the Administrator of the Folkestone Old People's Welfare Committee, County Health Visitors and District Nurses, Public Health Inspectors and friends and relations of the patient.

The Scheme for Night Attendance organised by the Folkestone Old People's Welfare Committee has been a great help and attendance was given on 214 nights compared with 101 during the previous year. In 1956 the Kent County Council organised a similar scheme but insisted that no County help should be supplied unless there had been full consultation with the voluntary body and the latter was unable to meet the need that presented itself.

Mr. A. R. Jordan, M.D., F.R.C.S., is the Admissions Medical Officer for hospitals in the South-East Kent Group, and when necessary cases were referred to him for urgent attention. The valuable assistance and ever-willing co-operation of Mrs. M. Tobutt, Administrator of the Folkestone Old People's Welfare Committee, and her helpers has been very much appreciated.

CARE OF CHILDREN.

The N.S.P.C.C. Inspector for this area is Mr. F. E. Freegard and his wide experience of conditions in the Borough and willing and tactful assistance when required have been invaluable.

NURSING HOMES—Part VI of the Public Health Act, 1936.

One Nursing Home, providing beds for eighteen other patients, was registered during 1956.

At the end of the year there were nine Nursing Homes providing the following beds:—

Exemption from the operation of Part VI of the Public Health Act, 1936, was granted to the Bruce Porter Hospital Home.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

The following is a summary supplied by Dr. D. E. Sharvill of the new patients from Folkestone who have attended the special Clinics at Ashford and Dover during 1956.

		New Cases.	Total Attendances.
Late Syphilis	• • •	1	20
Gonorrhoea	• • •	2	8
Granuloma venereum	• • •	1	5
Non-specific urethritis	• • •	6	34
Non-venereal conditions	• • •	15	33

CREMATORIUM.

On the 5th June, 1956, the new Crematorium was opened at the Hawkinge Cemetery.

I was appointed Medical Referee with Dr. C. B. Findlay as my Deputy.

Up to the end of the year 162 cremation certificates were issued.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF CORPORATION EMPLOYEES.

From the beginning of May the Council instructed that all new manual and operative staff should be medically examined, including chest X-ray, prior to the date of their eligibility for admission to the sickness pay scheme.

During the year the following medical examinations were carried out :-

	Males	Females
For admission to the—		
(a) Corporation Superannuation Scheme	19	10
(b) Corporation Sickness Pay Scheme	15	1
Special examinations	13	2
	47	13
	organization .	

Arrangements were made for forty-three of the employees to have X-ray examination of the chest.

Part III—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

Up to the 31st March, 1956, the greater part of the town received its water supply from the Folkestone Waterworks Company, and the Sandgate area of the Borough was supplied mainly by the Folkestone Corporation Waterworks situated at Seabrook, Hythe.

In accordance with the provisions of the Kent Water Act 1955 the Folkestone Waterworks Company took over the Folkestone Corporation Waterworks on the 1st April, 1956, and became known as the Folkestone and District Water Company responsible for maintaining adequate supplies in the whole of Folkestone and the neighbouring borough of Hythe.

By linking their mains at Dymchurch and at Postling Wents and increasing the yield of their Ottinge well the Company can now supply considerably quantities of water to South-West and North Hythe, which will do much to mitigate the adverse effect on Folkestone which would otherwise have arisen if the Company had been obliged to supply very large quantities from Folkestone to Hythe.

Water supplied in this Borough by the Folkestone and District Water Company was as follows:—

Total residential supplies at 31/12/55 New supplies to dwellings in 1956	• • •	• • •	• • •	13,937 79
Disused supplies disconnected	• • •	• • •	• • •	14,016
Consumers previously supplied by	Folkest	one W	ater-	14,014
works Company and taken over o	n 1/4/5	6		530
Total residential supplied at 31/12/56	• • •	• • •	• • •	14,544

Only two dwellinghouses, situated on the outskirts of the Borough, are not supplied by Company's mains. Water for these dwellings is obtained by collecting rainwater into underground tanks.

No outdoor standpipes are used for domestic supplies.

The water generally has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.

The Chief Public Health Inspector arranged for samples to be taken at regular intervals throughout the year for examination, and every possible precaution taken to ensure continued safety of supply.

The following 86 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination:—

(1) Examination of Raw Water Supplies:	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Samples from springs before treatment	6	1*
Samples from premises where rainwater storage tanks are used	_	1**
(2) Examination of Treated Water Supplies	S:	
Samples of treated water	75	3***

^{*}Refers to a sample of spring water flowing on to the beach, the water being unofficially consumed by picnic parties and others during the summer season. A warning notice was erected near to the piped outlet for the spring.

- **Sample concerned a supply collected from roof water. The owner/occupier of the dwelling was advised to have a mains supply.
- ***Two samples were taken from one property following damage to the piped supply thereto during excavations in the road adjoining the premises. No satisfactory reason was established regarding the third sample taken from another part of the town. In all cases the supply pipes were flushed through and taps thoroughly cleansed; check samples proved satisfactory.

PUBLIC ANALYSTS.

The firm of Hawkins & Hawkins continued as Public Analysts for this Borough.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

No alterations have been made in the method of collecting and disposing of refuse, nor in cesspool cleansing, etc.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The main drainage scheme from Cherry Garden Avenue to Risborough Lane will be completed during 1957. A new length of sewer was laid in Beachborough Road with a view to preventing flooding in that neighbourhood during stormy weather.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Families

Any slight pollution of the Pent Stream, the only stream in this area, was remedied immediately.

HOUSING.

According to the Borough Treasurer's records the position of the housing list at the end of the year was as follows:—

974

118

215

349

977

On housing list December, 1955 ...

New applications during 1956 ...

riew applications during 1990	• • •	• • •	110	
Applications reinstated	• • •	• • •	18	
				1,110
Applicants rehoused during 1956)		85	
Applications withdrawn		• • •	48	
in prioritions withdrawn	•••	•••		133
				133
On the original list December 1	1056			077
On housing list December,	1950	• • •		977
They are classified as under:—				
(a) Families without separate	hom	es:		
Old age pensioners	• • •	• • •	46	
0: 1	• • •	• • •	33	
	• • •		213	
Families	• • •		336	
i dillillo	• • •	• • •	330	628
(h) Familias with sanguate has				020
(b) Families with separate hor	mes:		4.4	
Old age pensioners	• • •	• • •	14	
	• • •	• • •	24	
Couples	• • •	• • •	96	
A				

Forty cases, compared with 29 during 1955, were referred to me in view of overcrowded, congested or unhygienic conditions, chronic illness, etc., and 16 were recommended to the Borough Treasurer for priority consideration for rehousing. These cases were referred by:

12
1
6
2
1
3
15

The Borough Engineer has supplied the following summary of the programme which was completed during the year:—

(a)	Number of houses put into habitable con-	
	dition as a single unit of accommodation	Nil.
(h)	Number of houses which were convented	

	- ·				າາກ	its.	
	accommodation provided)	• • •		11	houses	into	44
	into flats (including number	of units	of				
(0)	Number of nouses which were	e conver	rtea				

(c)	Nu	mber of new dwelling	s com	pleted b)y—	
	(i)	Private enterprise	• • •	• • •	• • •	76
	(ii)	Local authority	• • •		• • •	30 houses
		•				8 flats.

Any further housing development by the local authority will be in connection with slum clearance, and it is intended to embark on a number of small blocks of flats in Black Bull Road, Margaret Street, Harbour Way and Lennard Road, followed by houses in St. Martins Road, Walton Road and on various other sites.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I have pleasure in presenting the review of the activities of my Department during 1956.

The year was not marked by any particularly untoward or spectacular events but I am able to report that steady progress was made in all the routine duties for which the Department holds responsibility. Inspections under the various Housing Acts have been given particular attention in accordance with the slum clearance programme and general housing policy of the Council and implementation of the provisions of the new Food and Drugs Act and Food Hygiene Regulations has also entailed a great deal of work. Virtually all premises where food is prepared, handled or sold, including large and small hotels, boarding houses, clubs and canteens, as well as food shops, stores, restaurants and similar establishments must be re-inspected in meticulous detail, irrespective of records current at the passing of the Act, to ensure compliance with the requirements which now obtain and although considerable progress has been made there must inevitably be some time lag before the task is completed.

Once again I would pay tribute to the staff, both technical and administrative, for their response to all calls made upon them. The Inspectors have worked assiduously to maintain a high standard throughout the Borough in all aspects of their work and the administrative staff have met the many and sometimes heavy clerical demands willingly and efficiently.

I am grateful to the Council for their confidence in the Department, as evidenced by their support of efforts to sustain an enlightened approach to the duties of a Public Health Inspector in furtherance of the statutory obligations of the Local Authority. The Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committees, who control the major activities of the Department have continued to be especially encouraging in this respect.

Finally I am happy to acknowledge the co-operation of all other Officers of the Corporation, who have invariably been most helpful in all matters of mutual interest.

I am,

Yours obediently,

L. H. VALE,

Chief Public Health and Foods Inspector.

GENERAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY

1. Inspections. COMPLAINTS. Number of complaints received and dealt with 301 INSPECTIONS—SUMMARY OF VISITS MADE. Public Health Act, 1936. Number of premises inspected (Primary visits) 956 Visits to premises (inc. re-visits) ... 3,789 Housing Act, 1936. Visits for purposes of Section 9 (repairs) ... 306 Visits for purposes of Sections 11/12 (condemnation) 148 Visits re clearance areas 205 Visits re general survey and assessment of properties 53 Housing Act, 1949. Visits re improvement grants 734 Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954. Visits re certificates of disrepair 77 Visits re houses-let-in-lodgings 7 Housing (General). Visits re housing applications (alleged overcrowding, etc.) 77 Visits re Tuberculous patients ... 31 Miscellaneous visits ... 35 Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Visits to premises where food is stored or handled 1,926 Visits to ice-cream premises 218 Visits to Licensed premises 172 Miscellaneous visits (food sampling, etc.) ... 410 Shops Act, 1950. Number of additional premises recorded ... Visits for purposes of the Act 1,027 Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949-1954. Number of inspections for purposes of Milk Regulations 233 Visits to other premises, etc., not recorded above. Factories (a) Power 260 (b) Non-Power ... 36 (c) Outworkers ... 10 Bathing Pools ... 22 Food poisoning enquiries 43 . . . Infectious diseases ... 26 . . . Knacker's Yard 19 . . . Meat inspection ... 42 . . . Merchandise Marks Act 116 . . . Moveable dwellings ... 33 . . . Moveable dwelling sites 38 Pet Animals Act 24 Places of entertainment 38 • • • Rodent Control (Visits by Inspectors only) 119 Smoke abatement ... 27 Rag Flock Act Miscellaneous... 753 Total Number of Visits Made 11,055 . . . Visits to Port 548 TOTAL 11,603

2. Notices Served:

	Not: Serv		Not Comp		Nuisances or defects.		
	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Found	Complied	
Factory Acts 1937-1948 Folkestone Corporation Act	13		12	_	· 21	24	
1920	22	3	23	. 3	22	34	
Food and Drugs Act 1955	260		189		838 .	559	
Housing Act, 1936	11	1	9	1	309	186	
Housing Act, 1949 (Improvement Grants) Housing Repairs and Rents		35		29	695	463	
Act, 1954		5		5	108	123	
Merchandise Marks Act Milk and Dairies Regula-	12		10	_	14	15	
tions 1949-1954	6		5		13	7	
Public Health Act 1936	258	5	247	13	683	763	
Shops Act 1950	5	_	3	_	. 7	3	
Pet Animals Act 1951		_	1	_		1	
Totals	587	49	499	51	2710	· 2178	

ANALYSIS OF DEFECTS REMEDIED UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACT AND HOUSING ACTS.

	Public Health Act	Housing Act	Housing Act	Housing Act
	1936	1936	1949	1954
Dampness:				
Roofs repaired	52	11	36	9
Eaves guttering repaired or renewed	35	4	14	5
Damp-proof courses provided	8	11	, 6	_
Cavities in external walls cleared	13	7	9	_
External walls pointed or re-rendered,			i	
etc	32	27	63	27
Internal walls rendered with water-				
proofed cement plaster	79	27	52	9
Cananal Danaina				
General Repairs:	24	1	25	,
Internal wallplaster repaired or renewed	24 24	1	25	3
Ceiling plaster repaired or renewed Floors repaired or renewed	12	15	18	2 1
	3	15 4	20 6	$\overset{1}{7}$
Windows repaired or renewed	45	14	61	29
Cook condo non arred	12	6	20	29 5
Additional windows provided	1	_	3	1
Fireplaces or ranges repaired or renewed	14	4 -	9	3
Additional ventilation to rooms	1		5	_
Rooms cleansed (walls and ceilings)	41	20	27	3
Food stores provided	_	_	1	_
Food stores ventilated	2	1	5	2
Staircases repaired	2	_	_	1
Chimneys repaired or rebuilt	10	9	17	1
Sub floor ventilation provided			1	
Handrails repaired or renewed	1	1	1	
Other repairs	28	8	17	5
Fuel stores provided	_	_	5	

Water Supply:						
Pipes or taps repaired or provide Supply reinstated		• • •	8 2	_	_	
Paving:						
Paving repaired or renewed	• •	• • •	17	4	11	2
Rainwater Pipes:						
Pipes repaired or renewed	• •	• • •	7	1	9	1
Sinks:						
New provided	• •	• • •	6	_		
Wastepipes:						
Pipes repaired or trapped New pipes provided		• • •	8	_	1	1
Drainage:						
Repaired/cleansed	• •	• • •	47		1	1
Reconstructed or sections relaid			19	_	_	
New gullies provided Intercepting traps fixed		• • •	15 2	_	_	_
Manholes:						
New provided	• •	• • 3	11		_	_
Repaired	• •		11	_	1	_
Covers provided	• •	• • •	5	_	1	
Ventilating Shafts:						
Repaired or renewed	• •	• • •	3	1	1	
Fresh air inlets repaired or renev	wed	• • •	_	1	1	—
Soilpipes:						
New provided	• •	• • •	7		1	1
Repaired	• •	• • •	. 2	_		_
Sanitary Conveniences:						
Roofs repaired or renewed	• •	• • •	2	1	1	1
Walls and ceilings repaired or	renew	ed	_	2	6	1
internally Walls repaired externally		• • •	6	3	6 5	1
Floors repaired or renewed		• • •	9		_	
Doors repaired or renewed		• • •	2	1	_	1
New pans fixed	• •	• • •	29		2	—
New seats fixed		• • •	7		1	—
Flushing apparatus repaired New flushing apparatus provided		• • •	13 10	_	_	
Apartments cleansed		• • •		2	_	_
Additional accommodation provi		• • •	2 5	_	_	—
Windows repaired	• •		5	_	_	—
Water supply to conveniences p	provid	ea	1	-	-	

Miscellaneous:

Nuisances from animals, etc., abated Accumulations of refuse removed Sanitary conveniences to refreshment	1 26			_
houses repaired or renewed, etc Verminous premises cleansed and disin-	6		_	
fested Contraventions relating to Camping Sites	22		_	
and moveable dwellings	3			
Total Public Health Act	763			
Total Housing Acts		186	463	123
Refuse Bins (Folkestone Corporation Act). New bins provided	• • •	•••	•••	34

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN THE BOROUGH.

The total number of premises not connected to the main sewerage system is made up as follows:—

No. of premises served by cesspools ... 74
No. of premises served by pail closets ... 7

There are no privies or earth closets in the Borough.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

The Department continues to employ the same methods of treatment which have proved effective in the past, for the above services. These methods consist basically of the use of well proven disinfectants and insecticides applied mainly as liquids or powders but also, when occasion demands, in gaseous form.

Bedding and articles of clothing are heat treated by steam in the disinfector at East Cliff Works.

(a) Disinfection:

Formalin is the solution mainly used for disinfection of premises, this still being the most satisfactory agent for terminal and, where possible, current disinfection. It is a tribute to the efficiency of this chemical that no better germicide has yet been evolved for ordinary use in routine field disinfection, even where diseases such as Smallpox and Tuberculosis are involved. In addition to its efficiency it is a clean material to use, either in the liquid or gaseous form.

The disinfection service covered treatment of cabins on cross-channel steamers, hospital and other bedding, library and school books, etc., in connection with infectious diseases; service is also arranged to meet requests from householders for various other reasons and in these cases a small charge is made to cover the costs incurred.

(b) Disinfestation:

The range of insecticides now available gives a wide and sometimes bewildering choice of materials, but unless special circumstances otherwise demand, preference is given to products which are known to have a low mammalian toxicity. These can be used with greater freedom and it is felt that undue hazards should always be avoided if possible, especially when treating food premises.

Recent research suggests that the multiplicity of insecticides referred to appears to be accentuating the growing problem of pest resistance to a number of formulations and this development is of very great importance, especially as some of the insects which are capable of acquiring resistance can be vectors of dangerous diseases. Strains of flies, fleas, cockroaches, lice and bed bugs, to mention only a few, have been reported from various parts of the world as having developed resistance to D.D.T. and other new products, and in these days of swift modern transport the problem could eventually have some special local significance inasmuch as Folkestone is a possible port of entry from countries where resistant species have been found.

Statistical details relating to the above services are :-

1. Disinfection.

2.

21011110011011		
No. of premises treated for disinfection (infection	tious	
disease)	• • •	39
No. of rooms involved	• • •	129
No. of articles of bedding, etc., disinfected		1,663
No. of library books disinfected		75
No. of articles destroyed	• • •	93
Disinfestation.		
No. of houses and other premises treated for	dis-	
infestation	• • •	55
No. of rooms involved		195

FOOD SUPPLIES.

1. Inspection of Meat and Other Foods.

The facilities provided at the Hythe Abattoir are available to meet the requirements of butchers in Folkestone who purchase live animals for slaughter and this arrangement continues to work satisfactorily. Other meat supplies for the Borough are available through the wholesale Depots at Grace Hill and these premises are kept under constant supervision. Meat stores and retail shops are also inspected regularly and check inspections of the meat are carried out as part of the statutory duties of the inspectorate; assistance was given during March to the Elham R.D. authority in the post mortem inspection of carcases at slaughter-houses in that area, during the temporary enforced absence of their Inspector.

In May a Government White Paper was issued outlining the proposed policy to regulate the provision of slaughterhouses in England and Wales. Although there are no slaughterhouses in the Borough this matter is still of direct concern to the Council as every local authority has the statutory responsibility of ensuring that there are adequate slaughtering facilities available to meet the needs of the district. All local Councils will be called upon in due course to review the situation accordingly and submit appropriate reports to the Minister who will use them as the basis of official Slaughterhouse Schemes for the respective districts.

The services of Inspectors are in frequent demand for inspection of a miscellany of foodstuffs, and articles condemned are destroyed under supervision to

prevent their use for human consumption.

One Knackers Yard is in operation in the Borough and this is kept under careful supervision. It is conducted in a most clean and hygienic manner and would do credit to most slaughterhouses which are used for the slaughter of animals for human consumption. The total number of animals dealt with during the year is as follows:—

	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
Total number of animals slaughtered	82	328		_
Total number of dead animals brought to the premises for disposal	11	127	56	10

Summary of Food Condemned.

(a)	Meat and Meat Pr	oducts	S.					
	Beef (English)	• • •			• • •	• • •		405 lbs.
	Beef (Imported)	•••	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	1,653 lbs.
	Bovine kidneys (Imp					• • •	• • •	8 lbs.
	Bovine liver (Import	/	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		60 lbs.
	Lamb (Imported)	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	6 lbs.
	Lamb sweetbreads (I	mporte	ed)	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	20 lbs.
	Mutton (Imported)	•••	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	16 lbs.
	Pork (English)	• • •		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	627 lbs.
	Pork Offal (English)	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	8 lbs.
	Sausages (Beef)	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	5 lbs.
	Sausages (Pork)	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		100 lbs.
	Sausage meat (Pork)		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	40 lbs.
	Meat (Various)	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	196 cans.
(b)	Fish and Fish Prod	wate						
(0)		ucts.						
	Fish (Various)	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	15 cans
	Jellied eels	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	33 lbs.
	Prawns	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	46 lbs.
	Wet fish	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	4 stones
(c)	Other Foods.							
(c)	Other Foods. Bovril	• • •	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	1 jar
(c)		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1 jar 2 pkts.
(c)	Bovril Cereals Cheese	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	· .
(c)	Bovril Cereals Cheese Coffee		• • •					2 pkts.
(c)	Bovril Cereals Cheese Coffee Cream		• • •					2 pkts. 33 lbs.
(c)	Bovril Cereals Cheese Coffee Cream Dried mixed fruit	• • •	•••	• • •	• • •			2 pkts. 33 lbs. 1 can
(c)	Bovril Cereals Cheese Coffee Cream Dried mixed fruit Dried figs	•••	•••	• • •	• • •			2 pkts. 33 lbs. 1 can 1 can 31 lbs. 10 lbs.
(c)	Bovril Cereals Cheese Coffee Cream Dried mixed fruit Dried figs Dried peaches	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		2 pkts. 33 lbs. 1 can 1 can 31 lbs. 10 lbs. 9 lbs.
(c)	Bovril Cereals Cheese Coffee Cream Dried mixed fruit Dried figs Dried peaches Dried prunes	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		2 pkts. 33 lbs. 1 can 1 can 31 lbs. 10 lbs. 9 lbs. 10 lbs.
(c)	Bovril Cereals Cheese Coffee Cream Dried mixed fruit Dried figs Dried peaches Dried prunes Fruit (Various)	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	2 pkts. 33 lbs. 1 can 1 can 31 lbs. 10 lbs. 9 lbs. 10 lbs. 220 cans
(c)	Bovril Cereals Cheese Coffee Cream Dried mixed fruit Dried figs Dried peaches Dried prunes Fruit (Various) Jam	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	2 pkts. 33 lbs. 1 can 1 can 31 lbs. 10 lbs. 9 lbs. 10 lbs. 220 cans 5 cans
(c)	Bovril Cereals Cheese Coffee Cream Dried mixed fruit Dried figs Dried peaches Dried prunes Fruit (Various) Jam Milk	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	2 pkts. 33 lbs. 1 can 1 can 31 lbs. 10 lbs. 9 lbs. 10 lbs. 220 cans 5 cans 118 cans
(c)	Bovril Cereals Cheese Coffee Cream Dried mixed fruit Dried figs Dried peaches Dried prunes Fruit (Various) Jam Milk Paste	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	2 pkts. 33 lbs. 1 can 1 can 31 lbs. 10 lbs. 9 lbs. 10 lbs. 220 cans 5 cans 118 cans 2 jars
(c)	Bovril Cereals Cheese Coffee Cream Dried mixed fruit Dried figs Dried peaches Dried prunes Fruit (Various) Jam Milk Paste Peanut butter	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	2 pkts. 33 lbs. 1 can 1 can 31 lbs. 10 lbs. 9 lbs. 10 lbs. 220 cans 5 cans 118 cans 2 jars 2 jars
(c)	Bovril Cereals Cheese Coffee Cream Dried mixed fruit Dried figs Dried peaches Dried prunes Fruit (Various) Jam Milk Paste Peanut butter Pickles	•••		•••				2 pkts. 33 lbs. 1 can 1 can 31 lbs. 10 lbs. 9 lbs. 10 lbs. 220 cans 5 cans 118 cans 2 jars 2 jars 1 jar
(c)	Bovril Cereals Cheese Coffee Cream Dried mixed fruit Dried figs Dried peaches Dried prunes Fruit (Various) Jam Milk Paste Peanut butter Pickles Sauce	•••		•••				2 pkts. 33 lbs. 1 can 1 can 31 lbs. 10 lbs. 9 lbs. 10 lbs. 220 cans 5 cans 118 cans 2 jars 2 jars 1 jar 14 bottles
(c)	Bovril Cereals Cheese Coffee Cream Dried mixed fruit Dried figs Dried peaches Dried prunes Fruit (Various) Jam Milk Paste Peanut butter Pickles Sauce Sausage rusk	•••		•••				2 pkts. 33 lbs. 1 can 1 can 31 lbs. 10 lbs. 9 lbs. 10 lbs. 220 cans 5 cans 118 cans 2 jars 2 jars 1 jar 14 bottles 168 lbs.
(c)	Bovril Cereals Cheese Coffee Cream Dried mixed fruit Dried figs Dried peaches Dried prunes Fruit (Various) Jam Milk Paste Peanut butter Pickles Sauce Sausage rusk Soup (Various)			•••				2 pkts. 33 lbs. 1 can 1 can 31 lbs. 10 lbs. 9 lbs. 10 lbs. 220 cans 5 cans 118 cans 2 jars 2 jars 1 jar 14 bottles 168 lbs. 15 cans
(c)	Bovril Cereals Cheese Coffee Cream Dried mixed fruit Dried figs Dried peaches Dried prunes Fruit (Various) Jam Milk Paste Peanut butter Pickles Sauce Sausage rusk			•••				2 pkts. 33 lbs. 1 can 1 can 31 lbs. 10 lbs. 9 lbs. 10 lbs. 220 cans 5 cans 118 cans 2 jars 2 jars 1 jar 14 bottles 168 lbs.

Food Hygiene.

This work is still given a distinct degree of priority in the Borough and continues to account for a high proportion of the District Inspectors' time. The general standard in food shops, hotels and catering establishments has again shown an upward trend, although bad features are still to be found and the break down of old habits and trade practices which expose food to unnecessary risk of contamination often presents extreme difficulty due to marked reluctance on the part of some firms to change traditional methods. A particular example is the display of food in open backed shop windows and display stands and in my opinion this is one of the biggest remaining obstacles in the food hygiene campaign so far as

retail sales are concerned. An increasingly enlightened attitude by members of the public whereby customers become more discerning and thus more selective is one hope of securing tangible improvements and no opportunity must be lost to stimulate this reaction by propaganda and education because a trader is frequently even more influenced by the need to satisfy the aesthetic demands of his customers than he is impressed by what he sometimes erroneously regards as the pedantic requirements of statutory regulations. The two things are nevertheless very closely associated and as more and more traders appreciate that observance of food hygiene principles is a sound and profitable business policy the task of maintaining high standards will be easier for Officers who are responsible for enforcing the regulations.

Clean premises, new equipment, personal cleanliness and pride amongst staff, and an obvious effort to afford maximum protection of food, presents an attractive and tempting picture to customers and once this atmosphere is established it permeates not only the public part of a premises but spreads behind the scenes and becomes standard practice.

Generally speaking very good co-operation has been maintained with hotel managements and other traders though there is always a small minority who choose to adopt a narrow and less helpful attitude; happily the protagonists of this spirit appear to find very little support in the food industry as a whole.

The new Food and Drugs Act and the associated Food Hygiene Regulations came into operation on 1st January, 1956 and I prepared a special report which was circulated to all members of the Council, outlining the immediate changes and future effect. At the end of 12 months operation the usefulness of the Act and Regulations was established beyond doubt and they are clearly an advance on previous control but in some respects the requirements still fall short of original expectations and a few ambiguities have arisen which provide possible loopholes for the unenthusiastic food handler.

Food poisoning statistics continue to climb and the increase in the latest available statistics (for 1955) is rather startling. In that year 8,961 incidents were notified, an increase of no less than 49% over the previous year and these figures should effectively dispel any feeling of complacency or any doubts as to the necessity for food hygiene. One of the fundamental personal responsibilities of every food handler is to ensure scrupulous cleanliness of the hands, and no food premises should be without adequate equipment and facilities for this rule to be strictly observed. I do not consider that such facilities can be said to be provided by a small portable bowl as an adjunct to the sink where food and food utensils are handled, yet such is the contention one occasionally meets.

3. Ice Cream.

The popularity of ice cream never seems to wane, indeed it is now firmly established as an all the year round favourite amongst both adults and children.

Only one small factory, producing ice cream for retail sale by the manufacturer, is in operation in the Borough and the premises are visited regularly for inspection of methods and equipment.

All other retailers in the Borough and all catering establishments receive their supplies from wholesale manufacturers and these premises are checked in course of routine visits to ensure compliance with requirements as to storage and service of the ice cream. It is pleasing to observe that no samples fell into the Grade 4 category during 1956 and only 1 sample was classified in Grade 3. With this solitary exception all samples taken were satisfactory, 90% being in Grade 1.

Summary of Samples Taken.

(i)	Compositional Quality (Chemical Analysis).	
	Fat Content. No. of Samples.	
	(a) Ice Cream : Below 6% Nil.	
	6.0% -7.0%	
	$10.0\frac{6}{1}$	
	. 2	
/!!		
(11)		
	Description. Bacteriological Grading. (1) (2) (3) (4)	
	Ice Cream (1) (2) (3) (4) No of samples 36 3 1 —	
	Percentage Summary 90% 7.5% 2.5% —	
	STATISTICAL DETAILS RELATING TO FOOD PREMISES.	
	(Including Ice Cream Premises)	
	(i) No. of premises registered during 1956 for the manufacture	
	of ice cream	Nil.
	(ii) Total number of premises registered for the manufacture	
	of ice cream	3
	(iii) No. of premises registered during 1956 for the sale and	10
	storage of ice cream (iv) Total number of premises registered for the sale of ice cream	13
	(iv) Total number of premises registered for the sale of ice cream(v) No. of premises registered during 1956 for the preparation	210
	or manufacture of preserved food, etc	17
	(vi) Total number of premises registered for the preparation or	
	manufacture of preserved food, etc	70
	(vii) Total number of premises (including those not subject to	
	statutory registration) officially recorded as being used	502
	for the preparation, storage and/or sale of food	503
A	Analysis of Defects and Contraventions remedied in Food Premis	es.
	Premises improved and enlarged by substantial structural alteration	1
	Equipment repaired and/or reconstructed	32
	Equipment cleansed	25
	Food protected from risk of contamination	34
	Sanitary conveniences cleansed	7
	Use of rooms communicating with apartments containing sanitary con-	4
	veniences discontinued for handling food	12
	Notices posted to washing hands	10

First Aid materials provided (including replacement of non-waterproof

10

42

24

20

49

3

6

Notices posted re washing hands ...

Hot water provided for wash basins

Towels provided

dressings, etc.)

Cold water provided for wash basins

Wash-hand basins provided or renewed

Soap, nailbrushes, etc., provided or renewed

. . .

. . .

Accommodation provided for clothing and footwear	not	worn dur	ıng	
working hours	• • •		• • •	23
Sinks provided for washing food and/or equipment		• • •	• • •	32
Hot water provided for sinks		• • •	• • •	19
Cold water provided for sinks	• • •		• • •	-
Sinks and fittings cleansed		• • •	• • •	
Improved lighting provided to food rooms	• • •	• • •	• • •	4
Improved ventilation provided in food rooms	• • •		• • •	<i>b</i>
Walls/ceilings of food rooms repaired or plaster renev	ved	• • •	• • •	1
Windows of food rooms repaired or renewed		• • •	• • •	,
Doors of food rooms repaired or renewed	• • •		• • •	10
Floors of food rooms repaired or renewed	• • •	• • •	• • •	1'
Food rooms cleansed	• • •	• • •	• • •	4'
Walls and ceilings of food rooms cleansed and redecora	ited	• • •	• • •	60
Refuse receptacles provided	• • •	• • •	• • •	•
Refrigerators provided as result of recommendations	mad	e	• • •	4
Food required to be kept at suitable temperature	• • •	• • •	• • •	
Yard paying repaired	• • •	• • •	• • •	
Yards cleansed	• • •	• • •	• • •	
Structural improvements to fish fryers premises (e	_	_	of	
separate accommodation for fish and potato clear	ning)	•••	• • •	
Names and/or address inscribed on stalls	• • •	• • •	• • •	•
Stalls—covered/side screens/back screens	• • •	• • •		(
Hot water provided for use of stalls	• • •	• • •	• • •	
Sink for use in connection with stall provided	• • •	• • •	• • •	
Miscellaneous				10

4. Licensed Premises.

No incidents of special importance occurred during the year in connection with the duties of the Department relating to licensed premises. The policy of routine inspections has been continued with attention being given to the maintenance of pipe lines and beer pumping equipment, cleansing and sterilisation of glasses, etc., and the condition of kitchens at premises where snacks or lunches are prepared.

Further improvements have been secured at a number of houses and the majority of licensed premises now either conform to a satisfactory standard or are the subject of negotiations with the owners for this purpose.

No.	of premises	now fully	recorded	• • •	88
	of visits ma			• • •	172

Summary of Defects remedied during year.

• • •	• • •		2
• • •	• • •	• • •	1
• • •	• • •		3
• • •			3
• • •	• • •		1
• • •	• • •	• • •	1
	• • •	• • •	2
• • •	• • •		5
		• • •	1
			2
			2
	•••		

5. Purity of Food and Drugs.

Sampling of food and drugs is an important responsibility and careful thought is given to the selection of samples so that a representative cross-section of articles offered for sale is checked to ensure that foodstuffs measure up to a proper standard of nutritional quality and are of the nature and substance which a consumer can rightly expect. Particular attention is directed to articles for which statutory standards are prescribed and regard is also paid to conformity with codes of practice relating to certain foods which have been laid down in agreement with manufacturers and trade associations. Other points which are given special attention are correct labelling and advertising and compliance with the Preservatives in Food Regulations.

The study and check of all these factors can be very complicated and I would again express appreciation of the most helpful advice and willing co-operation of the Public Analyst, Mr. Harcourt Wordsworth, B.Sc., F.R.I.C., on all matters connected with analysis of samples and interpretation of results.

A number of new or amended standards have been issued during the year and others are under consideration by the Food Standards Committee of the Government.

Amongst the former, the new Flour Composition Regulations are perhaps worthy of comment in view of the long drawn out controversy relating to the effect on nutritive value of differences in the extraction levels of flour. The arguments for and against have been well ventilated on many occasions but after prolonged consideration by a panel of experts it has been decided to prescribe standards whereby flour, with a few special and specified exemptions, must contain minimum amounts of iron, vitamin B1, Nicotinic Acid and creta preparata (calcium).

The other foodstuff around which controversy has raged with equal vigour is the sausage and the question of setting a minimum standard of meat content has also been the subject of an investigation by the Food Standards Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Meat content of sausages, both as regards quality and quantity, varies between very wide limits and the conflicting legal decisions which are reported from time to time only serve to complicate the issue. The Committee has recommended that a prescribed standard is desirable in the interests of the consumer and the possibility of issuing Regulations to endorse this recommendation is now under review.

Summary of Samples submitted for Analysis.

							Formal	Informal
Apples	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	4, • •	• • •		1
Apricots, dried	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		• • •		1
Basilicon Ointment	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •			1
Beer	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		1
Bicarbonate of Soda	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		1
Brandy	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	1	
Brandy Sauce	• • •	• • •		• • •	• • •	• • •	_	1
Bread and Butter	• • •	• • •		• • •	• • •	• • •	6	
Breakfast Spread	• • •	• • •		• • •	• • •	• • •		1
Butter	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		2
Cake (Sultana)	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		1
Cake Mixture	• • •	• • •		• • •	• • •	• • •		1
Candied Peel	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		1
Cheese Spread	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		3
Christmas Pudding	• • •		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		1
Coffee Essence	• • •		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		1
Crab, dressed	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		• • •	**************	1

							Formal	Informal
Drink, soft (Fruit S	quash)							2
(Table V		• • •	• • •			• • •		2
Fish cakes	• • •			• • •		• • •		1
Fish Paste		• • •	• • •		• • •			1
Fruit (Canned)	• • •			• • •				3
Fruit, Dried Mixed						• • •		1
Fruit (Crystallised						• • •		î
(Glace Cherrie	-	• • •					_	î
Fruit Juices	•••				• • •			2
Gin	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	2	
Ginger Bread Mixtu			•••	• • •				1
Ham (Canned)		• • •	• • •	•••	• • •	• • •		1
Honey		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		1
Horseradish Sauce	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		2
Ice Cream	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • • •	• • •	• • •	1	<i>2</i>
*	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	1	1
Jam	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		• • •		2
Junket Rennet	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		1
Lemon Cheese		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	1-30-respondence	1
Lemonade (Crystals)	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		2.
Margarine	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	_	1
Marmalade	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		4
Marzipan	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		1
Meat (Canned lunch		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		1
(Canned Mino			• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		1
Milk (Ord.: 60) (Ch	ı.Is.: 23)		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	83	
Milk	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		• • •	_	7
Milk beverage	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		1
Milk—hot	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	6	_
Mincemeat	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		• • •		2
Mushrooms, dried		• • •	• • •	• • •		• • •	_	1
Olives, stuffed	• • •	• • •		• • •	• • •	• • •		1
Pepper, white	• • •	• • •		• • •		• • •	_	2
Pork Brawn		• • •	• • •		• • •	• • •		1
Pudding Mixture, Y	orkshire			• • •	• • •			1
Raisins	• • •	• • •		• • •	• • •	• • •		1
Rice, canned cream	4 • •	• • •			• • •	• • •		1
Rum	• • •	• • •					3	_
Saccharin Tablets						• • •		1
Salad Cream	• • •					• • •		ī
Sausages, beef	• • •	• • •		• • •	• • •	• • •	1	_
Soups (Powder)	• • •			• • •			_	2
Soups (Canned)	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		2
Suet, beef	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		3
Sweets (Containing		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		4
(Nut fruit fu		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		1
Syrup Spread		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		1
Tapioca	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		1
	`	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		6
Vegetables (Canned)		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	_	6
Vinegar, Malt	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	_	2
Whiskey	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		• • •	2	

In 16 cases, involving 16 samples, adverse comments or reports were received from the Public Analyst, and the action taken is summarized overleaf.

Action Taken	Vendor warned of necessity for observing requirements.	Vendor advised on amendment of recipe or method of preparation. Later sample of similar product proved satisfactory.	Vendors voluntarily removed stock from sale.	No action as incident was clearly accidental but vendors advised of findings.	Vendor accepted judgement and stock condemned.	Legal proceedings taken.	Legal proceedings taken.
Remarks	Name and address of packer or labeller not stated as required by Labelling of Food Order 1953.	Home made product which just failed to conform to the Food Standards (Preserves Order) 1953 relating to content of soluble solids.	Slight astringency in flavour. Considered that the product was of poor quality but absorption of metal did not render it unfit for consumption.	The rubber was similar to that used in the sealing of the can. Contents of can otherwise quite satisfactory.	Ham was at early stage of active deterioration.	Contravention of Food & Drugs Act 1955.	Contravention of Food & Drugs Act 1955.
Result of Examination	Sample of good quality analytically but labelling of package contravened statutory requirements.	Very slight deficiency in soluble solids content.	Some absorption of tin and iron due to interior protective surface of can having broken down allowing metal to be dissolved by action of acid content of fruit.	Contents of can found to include a thin strip of rubber compound.	Number or organisms cultivated at 22°C. and 37°C. was higher than usual in a "commercially sterile" product and faintly unpleasant taste and odour was detected.	Sample contained 15% added water.	Deficient in fat to the extent of 16%.
Nature of Sample	Raisins.	Orange Marmalade.	Canned Pineapple Juice.	Canned Peeled Tomatoes.	Canned Ham.	Hot Milk.	Hot Milk.
Sample	18	99	75	92	140	∞	6

Action Taken.	Having regard to the slight deficiency a warning was given to the vendor.	Legal proceedings taken.	Legal proceedings taken.	Having regard to the slight deficiency a warning was given to the vendor and Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food notified in accordance with Circular FSH 4/56.	Formal samples were satisfactory. No statutory action possible.
Remarks.	Contravention of Food & Drugs Act 1955.	Contravention of Food & Drugs Act 1955.	Contravention of Food & Drugs Act 1955	Contravention of Milk & Dairies (Channel Island and South Devon Milk) Regulations, 1956.	Informal samples taken as a result of suspicion regarding quality of milk from farm.
Result of Examination.	Deficient in fat to the extent of 2%.	Sample contained 10% added water.	Sample contained 45% added water.	Sample 2% deficient in fat.	Sample contained 8% added water. Sample contained under 1% added water. Sample contained 2.8% added water. Sample contained 2.2% added water. Sample contained 2.0% added water.
Nature of Sample	Hot Milk.	Hot Milk.	Hot Milk.	Channel Island Milk.	Milk. Milk. Milk. Milk.
Sample	10	11	12	86	110/1 110/3 110/4 110/5 110/7

MILK AND DAIRIES.

Folkestone is a "specified area" and thus only designated milk, i.e., Tuber-culin Tested Milk (Raw or Pasteurised), Pasteurised or Sterilized Milk can be distributed in the Borough for domestic consumption. Very little raw milk is now retailed by dairymen and it is estimated that well over 90% of the milk consumed in Folkestone is subjected to heat treatment.

One curious anomaly arises in specified areas; while only designated milk can be sold, the relevant statutory Order does not require that cream sold in a specified area must likewise be produced from designated milk or pasteurised and although powers are available to make Regulations to correct this anomaly it appears that the difficulty of specifying a satisfactory test for pasteurised cream has up to now proved a major obstacle.

There are 3 pasteurising establishments in the Borough, one operating for both wholesale and retail trade purposes. Other dairymen obtain wholesale supplies already treated and bottled and thus act merely as vendors of the finished product. All the plants have operated satisfactorily throughout the year and the dairy premises have been maintained in a satisfactory condition having regard to the requirements of the Milk and Dairies Orders and Regulations. One dairy ceased to operate and has been removed from the register.

During the year the Health Committee accepted invitations to visit two of the local premises to inspect the plant and processes; members afterwards expressed the view that such visits were both interesting and informative.

The Department participated in the Dairy Festival Exhibition during June, the theme of the exhibit being the part played by the Local Authority in safeguarding the Safety, Cleanliness and Purity of milk treated or distributed.

The total number of distributors registered for sale of milk in the Borough is now 48 compared with 44 for the previous year, this increase being due to 9 additional distributors selling bottled milk from shop premises and cancellations in respect of 5 distributors. The distributors fall into the following categories:—

Most distributors hold licences under the milk (Special Designation) Regulations for several types of designated milks and the number of licences issued is given below:—

	Sterilised.	Pasteurised.	Tuberculin Tested.
Dealers within the Borough Dealers from outside the Borough (Sup-	4	51	44
plementary licences) Premises where milk	_	5	5
is pasteurised	_	3	
Totals	4	59	49

Sampling of the milk supplies in the Borough is carried out as a routine duty to check purity, cleanliness and safety and the results are summarised overleaf.

(a) Chemical Quality.

Tube of Mills	No. of Samples	AVE	Total Solids.	
Type of Milk	No. of Samples	Fat Content.	Solids-not-fat.	Total Solias.
Channel Island Other than Ch. Is.	23 60	4.63% 3.87%	9.16% 8.81%	13.8% 12.68%

NOTE.—Channel Island Milk must contain at least 4.0% fat. All other milk, irrespective of designation, should contain at least 3.0% fat and 8.5% solids-not-fat.

The above results show that the overall standard of milk retailed in the Borough was maintained at a very high average level and although seasonal variations cause the standard to fluctuate, dairymen have responded well to exhortations to ensure careful mixing of their supplies to ensure good quality finished milk. As a further check to the formal samples submitted for full analysis milk is sampled from time to time on arrival at dairies from the farms and these samples are Gerber tested for fat and solids-not-fat content in the office laboratory.

In June new Regulations came into force prescribing a minimum standard of 4% fat for milk sold under the description of Channel Islands, Jersey, Guernsey and South Devon; this standard is now enforceable under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and not, as previously, by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food by virtue of a Maximum Price Control Order.

(b) Biochemical Examination (Milk Cleanliness Tests).

MILK	Total No. of samples taken	Methyle Te			hatase est		bidity est
	iaken	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Pasteurised T.T. Past T.T. Raw Sterilized	205 41 33 3	89 35 26		114 6 —			
TOTALS	282	150	7	120	2	3	_

The results indicate that the bacteriological cleanliness and keeping quality of the milk samples was very satisfactory indeed. It will be noted that all the heat treated milks satisfied the Methylene Blue test; all the failures of raw milk were from one source and the matter was taken up strongly with the distributors who in turn investigated the matter at the farm. The Milk Advisory service was consulted by the producer and ultimately improvement was achieved and maintained. The two failures recorded in the samples taken for phosphatase testing were isolated examples and as they occurred in a Holder type of plant which has no automatic flow diversion valve, the bad results were probably caused by failure of the human element in not watching the instruments with sufficient care.

(c) Biological Tests (T.B. Inoculation Test and Br. Abortus).

MILK	No. of Samples	RESULTS		
WILK	sent for examination	Positive.	Negative.	
T.T. Raw T.T. Channel Island Raw Undesignated	28 4 20	1* 1**	28 3 19	
TOTALS	52	2	50	

* Br. Abortus.

** Tuberculosis.

Both samples which reacted positively to the tests were from producers outside the Borough. In each instance special check was made to ensure that all the milk received in Folkestone from the farms involved was pasteurised and the respective Local Authorities were advised of the results so that appropriate action could be taken under the Milk and Dairies Order.

In the case of the Tuberculous sample the Animal Health Division of the Ministry was also informed and it was learned later that 1 cow in the herd concerned had been found to be affected with Tuberculosis and had been slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order 1938.

Both cases illustrate the value of continued routine sampling of raw milk in tracking down infected animals or herds.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

The provisions of the Shops Act relating to heating, lighting, ventilation, washing and sanitary accommodation and facilities for meals are administered by the Department and routine visits have been continued throughout the year to check that the requirements of the Act in these respects are complied with.

	_		*
No. of shops now officially recorded	•••		850
No. of inspections made during year	• • •	• • • •	1,027
Exemption Certificates in operation:			
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	• • • • • • •	• • • •	22
(b) re washing facilities	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • •	11
Exemption Certificates cancelled:			
(a) re sanitary accommodation	• • • • • • •	• • •	4
(b) re washing facilities	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		1
Exemption Certificates issued:			
(a) re sanitary accommodation	* * c		4
(b) re washing facilities	• • •	• • •	Nil.
` /			

HOUSING.

Housing is always topical and the activities of the Department are very closely connected with this subject in many ways. Relevant complaints vary in extent from items of minor disrepair to major defects which on investigation are found to be so serious as to necessitate extensive schedules of repair or even report to the Council with a recommendation for Demolition or Closure.

The economics of housing repairs have been a subject of debate for decades and the facts are well known but mere reiteration of the difficulties does not solve the problem and more positive action becomes necessary.

The picture takes on a familiar pattern. On the one hand are the houses which by reason of age, structure, lack of basic amenities and disrepair have reached the end of their useful life or are so far advanced in dilapidation as to render them incapable of rescue and reconditioning at reasonable expense. Folkestone has a number of houses in this category and during the year material progress has been made to deal with them.

Three areas were declared by the Council to be Slum Clearance Areas under the Housing Acts 1936-1954, these being at Harbour Way, where 49 buildings were included, Cheriton High Street (5 properties) and High Street, Sandgate (4 properties). The Council decided to proceed in each case by way of a Compulsory Purchase Order so as to acquire the land for housing re-development and the necessary legal procedure was progressing at the end of the year.

In addition 9 dwelling units were dealt with individually as being unfit for further occupation and action was taken to secure their Closure for purposes of human habitation. All these actions related to basement rooms, which continue to be a source of constant concern and from which many complaints originate.

On the other hand an increasing number of houses are deteriorating through disrepair and are in need of overhaul and if possible improvements. attempts have been made since the War to grapple with this thorny question but whatever the approach, the basic problem has been to relate the practical standards which are necessary to preserve dwellings in a reasonable state of repair and amenity with the financial implications and the return of a reasonable income through the medium of the net rents accruing. The Housing Act 1949 broke fresh ground and introduced the incentive of Improvement Grants and this was followed by the Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954 which, amongst other amendments to housing legislation, eased the conditions attaching to applications for Grants which were making the scheme unworkable, and also made provision for limited increases in the rents of houses in good repair.

At the end of the year yet another approach was being studied which involved a revision of policy regarding rent control and it is hoped that this will relieve the present stalemate as a solution to the problem is a matter of vital interest in the field of environmental health.

Special enquiries as to the possibility of priority recommendations continue to be received in respect of housing applicants and all such cases are thoroughly investigated. Conditions of overcrowding, lack of amenities, domestic inconvenience, etc., are the environmental factors which influence assessments as to the true housing needs of a family from this angle and the relative priority which the particular circumstances justify often presents difficulty. Seventy-seven visits were made during the year in connection with these special cases.

Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:

No. of houses inspected for housing defects (under the	
Public Health or Housing Acts)	270
No. of houses (included under sub-section above) where	
sanitary defects were found	118

	HOUSING ACT 1936.	
(1)	No. of houses which on inspection were considered to be unfit for human habitation and incapable of repair	63
(2)	No. of houses declared unfit and included in Clearance Areas	54
(3)	No of houses where defects were remedied after informal action	9 186
(4)	No of houses represented to Local Authority with a view to: (a) The serving of notices requiring repairs	1
(5)	No. of notices served requiring execution of works: (a) Formal (b) Informal (i) No. of defects found under 5(b) above	1 11 309
(6)	No. of houses rendered fit after service of formal notice: (a) By owners (b) By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil.
(7)	No. of: (a) Demolition orders made (b) Closing Orders made	Nil. 7*

(8) No. of houses in respect of which an undertaking was accepted under Sec. 11(3) Nil.
(9) No. of houses demolished 2
* Does not include 2 houses where agreement was reached with owners whereby

certain rooms ceased to be used for human habitation.

Notices in respect of some of these houses were served but not complied with in the previous year.

HOUSING ACT 1949.

TAIL	DI UVE	mem	Grams	•
	No. o	of app	lications	received

	No. of applications received in 1956	• • •	• • •	•••		35
(1)	Applications considered by Council durin	g 1956	:			
	(i) Approved (ii) Refused		• • •	• • •	33 NG	
(2)			•••		Nil.	
(2)	Applications where decision was still pend 1956	ling at	the en	d of	1	
(3)			u Uou	· · ·	,	
(-)	and Town Planning Committee	ition o	y 110u:	sing	1	
	and Town Tanning Committee		• • •	• • •	1	25
	No of applications outstanding from 105	5 and	مل نوم مو	1	et-control sistems	35
by	No. of applications outstanding from 195 Council in 1956	o and	conside	erea		_
Uy		• • •		• • •		5
	(i) Approved	• • •	• • •	• • •	4	
	(ii) Refused	• • •			Nil.	
	Applications withdrawn before considera	tion by	y Hous	sing		
	and Town Planning Committee	• • •		• • •	1	
					-	5
1	No. of cases where Improvements, etc.,	were	comple	eted		
dur	ing 1956	• • •	• • •	• • •		29
	(i) From applications in 1954	• • •	• • •	• • •	3	
	(ii) From applications in 1955	• 0 •		• • •	16	
	(iii) From applications in 1956		• • •	• • •	10	
	•				***************************************	29
(4)	Since the inception of this scheme up to 1956, the Council had approved 84 applic	Decer ations	nber 3 for Gra	lst,		had J

HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT 1954.

and in 53 of these cases the work had been completed.

Only three applications for Certificates of Disrepair under the above Act were received in 1956 and these, together with 2 applications brought forward from 1955, bring the total cases dealt with during the year under review to 5. All the applications were approved and in due course four of the Certificates issued were revoked on completion of the repairs specified therein, leaving one still outstanding.

The very small number of cases dealt with since this Act came into operation shows how little the measure has been used.

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 AND 1948.

Inspection of factories, workplaces and premises used by outworkers has continued as in previous years and the following tables give details of the work carried out.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

	Number	Number of			
Premises	on Register.	Inspec- tions.	Written notices.	Occupiers prosecuted.	
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	82	36	10	_	
(ii) Factories not inc. in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	188	260	3		
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	21	3	_	_	
Totals	291	299	13		

2. Cases in which defects were found.

	Number of cases in				
	Found	Remedied	Ref To H.M. Inspector		which prosecutions
Want of cleanliness	1	1			_
Overcrowding	_	_			_
Unreasonable temperature			1		_
Inadequate ventilation	_				_
Ineffective drainage of floors Sanitary conveniences :	_		_	_	-
(a) Insufficient (b) Unsuitable or defec-					_
fective (c) Not separate for	20	23		3	_
sexes Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-				_	_
work		_			
Totals	21	24	1	3	_

3. Outworkers.

		Section 110	Section 111			
Nature of work	No. of out- workers in August list required by Sec. 110(1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prose- cutions
Making, etc., of wearing apparel Curtains and furniture	8					
hangings	3					
Totals	11					

(a)	No. of returns received from employers	18*
(b)	No. of employers by whom outworkers employed	9*
(c)	No. of outworkers involved	11
(d)	No. of outworkers involved in (c) living outside Borough	Nil.
(e)	No. of lists received from outside authorities	Nil.
	* D	

^{*} Returns are sent in twice per year.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

During the year licences were issued under the Public Health Act 1936 authorising the occupation of 4 individual caravans. All these caravans are provided with satisfactory water supply, drainage and other reasonable amenities and no trouble has been experienced in enforcing the conditions attached to the licences.

In July, after very careful consideration, a licence was granted by the Council authorising use of a site adjacent to the Warren Tea Chalet for use as a camping ground. Stringent conditions pertaining to health control of the camp were attached to the licence and further site rules to supplement these conditions have also been imposed by the Council as owners of the land.

All essential services are available on the site and usage of the ground is restricted to 15 caravans and 30 tents. Town Planning Conditions preclude use of the site for caravans or tents during the Winter months.

The site was only used for a short period during 1956 as it was not opened until August and considered judgement on the experiment must be deferred until it is possible to review the matter over a full season.

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951.

Licences in respect of 6 premises are in operation under the above Act, with appropriate conditions regarding size and arrangement of accommodation provided for animals, temperature, lighting, cleanliness and general humane considerations relating to the feeding and welfare of the animals.

Twenty-four check visits were made to the premises in question and all were maintained in a satisfactory condition.

RODENT CONTROL.

(Information supplied by Mr. L. F. Pattman, Authorised Officer of Rodent Control).

Rodent Control in the Borough has been satisfactorily maintained during the year. 356 premises were inspected and of these 234 were found to be infested with either rats or mice and appropriate treatment was carried out.

Whist there has been no spectacular decrease in the number of infestations dealt with it is nevertheless true to say that there has been a downward trend. All infestations were small and in most cases concerned only one or two rats or mice.

Permanent baiting points established at various places where repeated infestations have occurred continued to give satisfactory results showing that the infestations have either ceased or are much reduced.

As in previous years special attention has been given to the Leas, the foreshore, and the Corporation Refuse Disposal Works and tips.

(a) Sewer Control.

Sewers were treated in April and October and the results are shown below :-

T I			Manholes where bait was taken during treatment.						
Total Manholes in Borough	Treatment carried out	Manholes Baited	Complete Takes	Partial Takes	Total Takes	No. Takes			
1244	April	197	43	41	84	113			
1344	Oct.	199	87	Nil	87	112			

In April test bait was laid in 132 manholes, representing 10% of those manholes in the town thought to be free from infestation. Seven were found to be infested and treatment was included in the 197 referred to above.

The treatment in October was carried out with the use of warfarin with a speicial baiting base.

Much research has been given to preserving baiting materials when used in sewers from the excessively damp atmospheric conditions generally present, which has the effect of rapidly spoiling the material and making it less palatable. A suitable preservative has now been found which extends the period that the bait can be used in such conditions and the results obtained in this first treatment give promise of more satisfactory results in the future.

(b) Surface Control.

	Poison Bait Consumed in ozs.					1031	1155	3001 (approx. 187 lbs.)
	No.of Bodies	Necovered after Treatment	Rats Mice		104		125	229
×	Bo	Treat	Rats	2	20	2	19	43
		Total			37	3	85	125
ried out.	Mice	Independent	The stigation		11	2	29	42
treatments car		Notification by Occurriers	Occupiers		26	-	56	83
ınd and		Total		2	28	6	70	109
Infestations found and treatments carried out.	Rats	Independent	11011112 9111001114	-	ν	6	17	32
		Notification by Occupiers		1	23	I	53	77
	No. of visits Recorded by	Rodent Operator		6	490	119	1074	1692
	No. of Properties Inspected				96	15	242	356
	Type of Property				Business and Unclassified Premises	Corporation	Dwellings	Totals

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Acts or Regulations under which proceedings were instituted.	Default or Offence.	Result.	Fine.
Food and Drugs Act 1955—Sec. 2.	Sale of cake with match embedded in it.	Convicted and fined.	£5 0s. 0d. 12/- costs.
Food and Drugs Act 1955—Sec. 2.	Sale of hot milk containing 15% added water.	Convicted and fined.	£2 0s. 0d.
Food and Drugs Act 1955—Sec. 2.	Sale of hot milk containing 45% added water.	Convicted and fined.	£8 0s. 0d.
Food and Drugs Act 1955—Sec. 2.	Sale of hot milk containing 10% added water.	Convicted and fined.	£1 0s. 0d.
Food and Drugs Act 1955—Sec. 2.	Sale of hot milk 16% deficient in fat.	Convicted and fined.	£1 0s. 0d.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT 1926.

One hundred and sixteen visits were made to various premises to ensure that the requirements of Orders made under the above enactment were carried out. No statutory proceedings were taken but in 12 cases traders were warned regarding their responsibilities in respect of the labelling of various foods.

In the majority of cases where contraventions are noted the offences relate to failure to mark imported apples and tomatoes and in most cases there is no excuse for such infringements as the traders are fully aware of the obligation to observe the Orders.

PART IV.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The incidence of infectious disease generally during 1956 was relatively light and no major outbreaks occurred.

CHICKENPOX.

Three cases, two infants aged 1 and 3 years respectively and one soldier aged 27, were admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital.

The infants were transferred from the Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone, and the soldier from the Military Hospital at Shorncliffe.

DIPHTHERIA.

For the fifth successive year no cases of Diphtheria have occurred.

DYSENTERY, Bacillary.

A youth aged 19, on holiday in Folkestone from America, was taken ill and admitted to the local hospital and subsequently confirmed to be suffering from Bacillary Dysentery.

The second case, a soldier aged 18 who had recently come to this area, was admitted to the Military Hospital at Shorncliffe.

ERYSIPELAS.

All the eleven civilian cases notified were over the age of 45 and nursed at home.

One military case, a Captain aged 40 who had Erysipelas of the face, was admitted to the Military Hospital.

The total of 12 cases during the year compared with 8 for 1955.

GASTRO-ENTERITIS.

Two infants, aged 3 and 19 months respectively, were admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital suspected as suffering from gastro-enteritis.

The child of 3 months was a confirmed case and the diagnosis for the second infant was amended to idiopathic enteritis with convulsions.

A third infant, aged 3 months, was admitted to the Military Families Hospital.

A boy aged 13 was admitted to the Ashford Isolation Hospital as a suspected case of food poisoning, but subsequently confirmed to be suffering from gastroenteritis.

GERMAN MEASLES.

A young soldier stationed at Shorncliffe Camp was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital as a suspected case of Scarlet Fever, but it was later confirmed that he was suffering from German Measles.

MALARIA, B.T. Relapse.

The two cases notified, both members of H.M. Forces stationed at Shorncliffe, had recently returned to this country from service overseas; they were admitted to the Military Hospital.

MEASLES.

Following the epidemic of Measles the previous year it was not expected that there would be many cases in 1956 and, in fact, only 13 were notified.

Eight were infants under the age of 5 years, four were school-children and the remaining patient was a woman aged 29.

PARA-TYPHOID FEVER.

A boy of 14, one of a party of scholars who had recently returned from a holiday travelling across part of Europe in a motor lorry, was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital as a suspected case of Para-Typhoid Fever; it was subsequently confirmed that he was suffering from Infective Hepatitis.

PNEUMONIA—Influenzal and Primary.

Thirty-three cases of Acute Primary and two of Influenzal Pneumonia were notified; this was less than half the number of cases notified during 1955.

The majority of the cases (18) occurred during the months of March and April.

Two infants under the age of 4 months, one school-child and two adults over the age of 80 were admitted to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Folkestone, a woman of 65 was a patient in a local Nursing Home.

A woman aged 72 was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital as a suspected case and died within 24 hours; the cause of death was Hypostatic Pneumonia and chronic Pyelo-Nephritis.

POLIOMYELITIS—Infantile Paralysis.

A boy of 10 years, who was staying on holiday with his grand-parents in Folkestone, was admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital suffering from Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis; his young sister, with whom he had been in very close contact, was found to have Poliomyelitis virus in her stool but she did not develop the disease.

A soldier aged 20, who was transferred from the Military Hospital to the Dover Isolation Hospital as a suspected case, was later confirmed to be suffering from virus Meningitis.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Two cases were notified during the year; both the women had been confined in the Military Families Hospital at Shorncliffe.

The cause of the disease in the first case, a woman aged 29, was acute Pyelitis and in the other, a woman aged 27, uterine infection.

SCARLET FEVER.

Only six cases, the lowest number on record in Folkestone for one year, were reported; only one of the patients was over the age of 9 years.

An infants of 3 years, who also had appendicitis, and a girl of 5 whose mother was ill and could not undertake the care of her daughter, were admitted to the Dover Isolation Hospital; the other four cases were nursed at home.

WHOOPING COUGH.

The incidence of Whooping Cough was the highest since 1953.

Of the 112 cases notified four were school-children over the age of 10 and one patient, a woman aged 56, had been infected by her grand-child; 52 were children between the ages of 5 and 9 years and the remaining 55 under the age of 5.

A boy of $4\frac{1}{2}$ years was admitted to the Ashford Isolation Hospital.

FOOD POISONING.

Three incidents, involving 10 persons, were notified and investigated. A summary of the findings is as follows:—

Incident.	Cases Involved.	Organisms or other agents responsible.	Foods Involved.
No. 1.	2	Salmonella Typhi-	
		Murium—Ph.	NY . 1
No. 2	5	Type 2. Heat resistant	Not known.
110.2	9	Clostridium	
		Welchii.	Not known.
No. 3	3	Staphylococci,	D 1 '
		Phage Type 53+	Pork pies.

Seven suspected individual cases and one family outbreak, involving mother and two children, were reported but after full investigation not confirmed.

TUBERCULOSIS.

There were 27 notifications of primary cases of Tuberculosis (26 pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary) received during 1956. This compares very favourably with 43 for 1955 and 31 for 1954 and is the lowest number notified since 1952. The decrease was mainly in men over the age of 44.

Six deaths from Tuberculosis (all pulmonary) occurred during the year and this was one fewer than for 1955.

The death rate was 0.3 per 1,000 home population in Folkestone and is equal to the lowest previously recorded in 1951.

(a) Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, and Public Health Act 1936 (Section 172).

No action was taken during the year.

(b) New Cases and mortality during 1956.

				Men	0					Dear Meni			
		Respira	tory	and C	.N.S.	Oth	her	Respir	atory	and C	C.N.S.	Oth	ier
	Periods.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	$\hat{M}.$	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
U	nder 1 year												
1-	-2												
_	-4												
5-	* * *		1										
10	0-14	1											
15	5-24	4	1										_
25	5-44	7	4					1					_
4	5-64	2	3					3					_
6.5	and upward	s —	3		_		1		2	_			
	Totals	14	12				1	4	2				
	No. of deaths from unnotified Tuberculosis:												
	(a) P	ulmon	ary	• • •	• • •	• • •	• •	• • •	•	• • •	1		
				nary		• • •	• • •		•	• • •			
	No. of ne	w case	es of	Tuber	culosi	s adm	itted	to ho	spital	durin	g the	year	•
	(a) P	ulmon	ary	• • •	• • •		• • •		•	• • •	18		
	(b) N	Ion-Pu	ılmoı	nary	• • •	• • •	• • •	• ••		• • •	-		
						47							

(c) Number of Cases on Tuberculosis Register.

			Non	-	
	Puln	nonary.	Pulmonary.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
On Register at 1st January, 1956	92	103	12	14	221
Primary Notifications	14	12		1	27
Other additions (returned to district, transferred from other					
areas, etc.)	14	6		1	21
TOTAL	120	121	12	16	269
Removed (died, left district, recovered, non-tuberculous, etc.)	26	18	2	4	50*
Remaining on Register at 31st December, 1956		103	10	12	219

^{*} Of these cases 31 (26 pulmonary and 5 non-pulmonary) were reported by the Chest Physician as recovered.

(d) New Cases of Tuberculosis during 1956—Occupation of Patients.

				Pulmon	-	Non-Puln M.	nonary. F.	Total
				M.	F.	IVI.	Γ .	1
Clerk		• • •		1				ı
Corn Merchant	• • •	• • •	• • •	1				1
Furniture Remove	er	• • •	• • •	1		-		1
Gardener	• • •	• • •	• • •	1				1
Housewife					10		1	11
H.M. Forces	• • •	• • •		2				2
Merchant Navy		• • •	• • •	1				1
Miner	• • •	• • •	• • •	1				1
Painter	• • •	• • •		1				1
Printer	• • •	• • •	• • •	1				1
Retired					1			1
School child		• • •		1	1			2
Ship's Writer				1				1
Stoker				1				1
Tinsmith and Loc	cksmith	• • •	• • •	1				1
Total	• • •	• • •	• • •	14	12		1	27

(e) Chest Clinic and Refill Clinic.

Dr. B. G. Edelston, Chest Physician, has supplied the following information regarding attendances during 1956 of patients at the Folkestone Chest and Refill Clinics:—

FOLKESTONE CHEST CLINIC.

Attendances of new pa	tients			 370
Total attendances .				 1,831
B.C.G. vaccinations of	contacts	during t	he year	 73

FOLKESTONE REFILL CLINIC.

(Treatment by Artificial Pneumothorax and Pneumoperitoneum) Number of attendances during the year ... 909

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, 1956.

Confirmed Cases of Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases among the Civilian and Military Population during 1956.

	Admitted to Hospital	10-0	1221 5	16
Total Cases	Confirmed (Civilian and Military)	12 13 13	33 2 1 2 6 112	185
	Mılıtary Cases	2		4
	All Ages	11	33 2 1 2 6 112	181
	65 & over	1011	17	22
	45-64 yrs.	9	6 1	10
	25-44 yrs.	-	0 0	5
S	15-24 yrs.	-		2
Civilian Cases	10-14 yrs.	-		9
Civili	5-9 yrs.	1116	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	65
	4 yrs.	1116	13	16
	3 yrs.	-	10 110	12
	2 yrs.	-	1	17
	$\frac{1}{yr}$	7 2	1 9	12
	Under 1 yr.	-	ω ∞	14
7	. Disease	vsentery, Bacillary ysipelas ılaria, B.T. "Relapse " asles	Acute Primary Influenzal liomyelitis— Non-Paralytic erperal Pyrexia reft Fever	Totals
, C	Disease	Dysentery, Bacillary Erysipelas Malaria, B.T. "Relaps Measles Pneumonia—	Acute Primary Influenzal Poliomyelitis— Non-Paralytic Puerperal Pyrexia Scarlet Fever Whooping Cough	Totals

Ward Distribution of Cases of Infectious and Other Notifiable Diseases among the Civilian and Military Population During 1956.

Total	12 12 13 33 33 112 112	185
Sandgate	1000 8 1000	22
Park	12 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 1	21
Morehall		12
Harvey	3 1 2 1 2	∞
Harbour	6 11 11	18
Foord	3	19
East	5	54
Cheriton		21
Central	8	10
	Dysentery, Bacillary Erysipelas Malaria, B.T. "Relapse" Measles Acute Primary Influenzal Poliomyelitis— Non-Paralytic Puerperal Pyrexia Scarlet Fever Whooping Cough	TOTALS

* Both women were confined in the Military Families Hospital at Shorncliffe.

PART V.-PORT OF FOLKESTONE.

Public Health Department,
Foord Road,

FOLKESTONE.

March, 1957.

To His Worship the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough and Port of Folkestone.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I hereby submit the Annual Report on the medical aspect of the working of the Port of Folkestone for 1956.

During the year the regular boat services have been as follows:—

- (1) FOLKESTONE-CALAIS.
 - (a) Daily passenger service by French steamer, Cote D'Azur, and reliefs by British Railways steamer from 1st January to 31st December, 1956.

(Outward bound service took Golden Arrow passengers).

- (2) FOLKESTONE-BOULOGNE. (British Railways steamers).
 - (a) Daily evening passenger service from 3rd June to 29th September, 1956, inclusive.
 - (b) Daily morning passenger service from 29th June to 9th September, 1956, inclusive. An irregular service (four boats a week) was in force from 3rd June until the commencement of the daily service and also during the period 11th to 28th September, 1956.

Special excursion and "no-passport" trips were also run to France during the Summer season.

The usual cargo service was maintained to and from Calais and Boulogne.

A total of 629,393 passengers passed through the Port during the year; this figure showed an increase of 31,798 compared with 1955.

The gross figures of passengers arriving at and departing from Folkestone for the past five years are:—

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Inwards	260,975	224,526	277,388	310,646	323,438
Outwards	237,622	219,363	251,803	286,949	3 05 ,955
Totals	498,597	443,889	529,191	597,595	629,393

There has also been a further increase in the number of aliens arriving—8,554 more than during 1955—and 988 more aliens were medically examined compared with the previous year.

1	<i>3</i>				
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Aliens arriving	61,624	54,821	58,896	70,195	78,749
Aliens medically					
examined	8,564	7,062	8,696	9,855	10,843
Certificates issued	20	12	11	17	108
Percentage of Aliens					
to whom certifi-					
cates issued	.23	.17	.12	.17	.99
Percentage of aliens					
examined	13.9	12.9	14.8	14.0	13.8

Prior to 1956 certificates on Form Port 12 were issued in all cases where the alien had a medical disability (which might affect his ability to support himself or his dependants), mental illness or pregnancy, but during the past year reports were issued whenever an Alien came to this country for medical treatment (whether at a hospital or elsewhere, privately or otherwise), had a physical defect, was (or suspected of being) pregnant, etc. In view of this new procedure 108 certificates were issued during 1956 compared with 17 for the previous year. Of these 108 aliens 23 were landed conditionally and 19 not permitted to land. Nearly one-third of the certificates were in respect of wives (mostly expectant) coming to join their husbands who were already working in this country.

The Aliens continued to come mainly from Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Germany and France.

The men came to be employed in the tinplate works, brickyards, iron foundries, tile works, hotels, and for technical and professional employment with firms; the women were mainly domestics, children's nurses and governesses, assistant hospital nurses, ward orderlies, textile and factory workers, etc.

In view of the steady increase in the number of Aliens coming to the U.K. for employment it is my opinion that each Alien coming to reside and work in the U.K. should be in possession of a certificate of health issued in the country of origin, and this should also apply to wives and children.

A similar view has been expressed by the Health Committee of the Association of Municipal Corporations at their meeting held on the 14th November, 1956, when it was stated that whilst there is little to indicate that the present system is menacing the health of the country, for the most part the views expressed strongly favoured the introduction of a compulsory medical examination for all immigrants and that this examination should be carried out in the country of origin.

Twelve passengers in transit were medically examined; eleven were medical cases and one a mental patient. A child of 8 years, who had been unwell whilst in France, was in a diabetic coma upon arrival at Folkestone and immediately transferred to the local hospital.

A young German seaman aged 19 years, who was suffering from sub-acute appendicitis, was landed at the Harbour from an oil tanker which was proceeding to the Middle East. Arrangements were made for his admission to the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Following the resignation of Mrs. D. Summerfield, S.R.N., C.M.B., who had held the appointment as Nurse-Attendant at the Folkestone Harbour since 1937, Mrs. L. F. Brann, S.E.A.N., was appointed as successor and commenced duty on the 1st June, 1956.

In conclusion I would like to express my appreciation of the efficient work carried out by the Medical and Nursing staff at the Harbour, and also to the unfailing and effective co-operation with us of the Immigration Officials, Customs Officials and Ships' staffs.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
R. F. H. McELLIGOTT,
Port Medical Officer.

SECTION II.—Amount of shipping entering the district during the year.

TABLE B.

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	By Med. By the Pub- Officer lic Health		Number of ships reported as having or having had during the voyage, infectious disease on board.
Foreign Ports	814	917,362		8	
Coastwise	99	55,001		-	
Total	913	972,363	*****	8*	

^{*} These 8 vessels were regularly inspected on arrival in port. Total number of inspections — 128.

SECTION III.—Character of shipping and trade during the year.

TABLE C.

Passenger Traffic	Number of Passengers — INWARDS: 323,438					
Tassenger Transc	Number of Passengers — OUTWARDS: 305,955					
Cargo Traffic	Principal IMPORTS — General merchandise, wine and spirits, machinery and parts, cloth, printed matter, mushroom spawn, dates, preserved fruit, miscellaneous foodstuffs, lace, foliage, goldfish, horses, perfumery.					
Cargo Trame	Principal EXPORTS — General merchandise, agricultural and textile machinery and parts, fish, cattle, horses, whisky.					
Principal Ports from which ships arrive—Calais and Boulogne.						

SECTION IV.—Inland barge traffic.

Number and tonnage using the district and places served by the traffic.

NIL.

SECTION V.—Water supply.

(1) Source of supply for—

(a) The district:

Water is obtained from the Folkestone and District Water Company, with the exception of a very limited supply from a source on British Railways own property which is used for flushing sanitary conveniences at the entrance to the harbour, and for re-filling tanks on locomotives.

(b) Shipping:
Drinking water obtained from tanks filled from hydrants on quay side connected to town supply, viz., Folkestone and District Water Company.

(2) Reports of Tests for contamination.

Routine samples submitted for bacteriological examination proved satisfactory.

- (4) Precautions taken against contamination of hydrants and hosepipes.

 Hydrants and hosepipes periodically flushed through.
- (5) Number and sanitary condition of water boats, and powers of control by the Authority.

NIL.

SECTION VI.—Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952.

(1) LIST OF INFECTED AREAS. (Regulation 6).

Arrangements for the preparation and amendment of the list, the form of the list, the persons to whom it is supplied, and the procedure for supplying it to those persons.

A list of infected areas has been prepared and amended from time to time by taking into account all information supplied by the Ministry of Health in the Weekly Record of Quarantinable Diseases, which was discontinued on 12th October, 1956 and subsequently the Weekly Epidemiological Record published by the World Health Organisation.

It is divided into the six quarantinable diseases (plague, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, typhus and relapsing fever) and the various countries, localities and seaports which are infected or believed to be infected are shown under the appropriate disease.

These lists were sent by post to the Chief Customs Officer at the Folkestone Harbour.

(2) RADIO MESSAGES.

(a) Arrangements for sending permission by radio for ships to enter the district. (Regulation 13).

Use of radio station controlled by Harbour Authorities, viz., British Railways Marine Department (Headquarters at Dover).

(b) Arrangements for receiving message by radio from ships and for acting thereon. (Regulations 14(1)(a) and (2)).

All vessels normally using the Port are equipped with radio transmitting apparatus and arrangements have been made for notification of cases of suspected infectious disease.

(3) **NOTIFICATIONS OTHERWISE THAN BY RADIO.** (Regulation 14(1)(b)).

Arrangements for receiving notifications otherwise than by radio and for acting thereon.

This Port has no signalling station but arrangements would be made to get such notification through in an emergency.

All vessels met by H.M. Customs and Port Health Inspectors.

(4) MOORING STATIONS. (Regulations 22 to 30).

Situation of stations, and any standing directions issued under these Regulations.

- (a) Within the docks.

 Their place of mooring, discharge or loading.
- (b) Outside the docks.

A point one mile South by West of Harbour Pier head.

No standing directions issued but action taken would be in accordance with these Regulations.

(5) ARRANGEMENTS FOR—

(a) Hospital accommodation for infectious diseases (other than smallpox—see Section VII.)

At either the Dover or Ashford Isolation Hospitals or, in case of

difficulty, application made to the Emergency Bed Service.

(b) Surveillance and follow up of contacts.

In accordance with Sections 31 and 37 of the Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952. Names and addresses would be taken and forwarded to Medical Officers of Health of areas to which the contacts were proceeding.

(c) Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons, clothing and other articles.

No facilities exist for cleansing of persons on the Harbour. Baths available under the auspices of the Folkestone Corporation. Ships' quarters disinfected after infection. Clothing and other articles submitted to steam disinfection.

SECTION VII.—Smallpox.

(1) Name of Isolation Hospital to which smallpox cases are sent from the district.

Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford, Kent.

(2) Arrangements for transport of such cases to that hospital by ambulance, giving the name of the authority responsible for the ambulance and the vaccinal state of the ambulance crews.

Patients suffering from Smallpox would be removed by arrangement with the Canterbury City Ambulance Service, which authority is responsible for the vaccinal state of the ambulance crews.

(3) Name of Smallpox Consultant available.

Dr. Rex Fletcher of 30 Cheriton Gardens, Folkestone. (Tel. No.: Folkestone 3688).

(4) Facilities for laboratory diagnosis of smallpox.

At the laboratory of the Public Health Laboratory Service which was previously situated at the County Hall, Maidstone, and transferred to Preston Hall, British Legion Village, Maidstone, with effect from 29th September, 1956. (Tel. No.: Maidstone 7262).

The Director of the laboratory is Dr. J. H. C. Walker.

SECTION VIII.—Venereal Disease.

Information as to the location, days and hours of the available facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease among merchant seamen under the international arrangements, including in-patient treatment and the steps taken to make these facilities known to seamen.

Clinics under the control of Dr. D. Sharvill are available as follows:—

General Hospital,

King's Avenue, Ashford...

Royal Victoria Hospital,

Dover ...

Kent and Canterbury Hospital,

Canterbury ...

Ceneral Hospital

General Hospital

Canterbury ...

Ceneral Hospital

General Hospital, Tuesdays and Fridays St. Peter's Road, Margate ... 11 a.m. to 12 noon.

In-patient treatment is available at all of these hospitals.

Where necessary full information supplied to seamen concerned.

By arrangement with the British railways authorities posters giving the latest details of these clinics are exhibited in the public conveniences on the Folkestone Harbour.

SECTION IX.—Cases of notifiable and other infectious diseases on ships. TABLE D.

Category	Disease	Number of during the		Number of ships concerned	
		Passengers	Crew	concernea	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	_	_	_	_	
Cases landed from other ships	_	_	_	_	
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival		_			

A short account should be given of the measures taken on the arrival by ships of (a) any case of smallpox, cholora, plague, yellow fever, typhus or relapsing fever included in Table D; (b) any suspected cases of any such disease.

No action necessary during the year.

SECTION X.—Observations on the occurrence of malaria in ships.

No cases occurred during the year.

SECTION XI.—Measures taken against ships infected with or suspected for plague.

No action necessary during the year.

SECTION XII.—Measures against rodents in ships from foreign ports.

(1) Procedure for inspection of ships for rats.

Formal inspections carried out by Dover Health staff and amplified by local Port Health Inspectors during course of routine inspection of vessels.

(2) Arrangements for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents, with special reference to rodent plague, including the number of rodents sent for examination during the year.

Facilities exist for the bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents at the Public Health Laboratory Service, Preston Hall, British Legion Village, Maidstone. None of the rodents sent for examination during 1956.

(3) Arrangements in the district for deratting ships, the methods used, and, if done by a commercial contractor, the name of the contractor.

Harbour district treated as necessary by Rodent Operators of the British Railways Southern Region and assistance given by the Borough Rodent Operator as required.

It has not been found necessary over the past few years for work of disinfestation to be carried out on ships visiting this Port. If, however, such work were necessary the ships would be treated with Hydrogen Cyanide by the Fumigation Services Ltd., Barking, Essex, under the direction of the Dover Port Health Inspectors.

(4) Progress in the rat-proofing of ships.

Not found necessary.

TABLE E.

Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from foreign ports.

	Ca	tegory		1:				Number
Black rats			• • •	•••	•••)	
Brown rats	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		NIL
Species not known	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	• • •	• • •	7	NIL
Sent for examination	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	181	
Infected with plague	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •)	

TABLE F.—NIL.

Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued during the year for ships from foreign ports.

None issued—Folkestone is not an approved port.

Certificates for vessels owned by the British Railways and using this port are issued by the Dover Port Health authority.

SECTION XIII.—Inspection of ships for nuisances.

TABLE G. Inspection and Notices.

	Notices	Result of		
Nature and number of Inspections		Statutory Notices	Other Notices	serving Notices
General inspection of crews' quarters, food preparing places, etc	128			
TOTAL	128		continue	

SECTION XIV.—Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations 1934 and 1948. Information respecting any shell-fish beds or layings within the jurisdiction of the Authority stating whether they are, in the opinion of the medical Officer of Health, liable to pollution. A report of any action taken, which should state whether any prohibited area has been prescribed, should be included.

There are no shell-fish beds or layings within the jurisdiction of this authority.

SECTION XV.—Medical Inspection of Aliens (applicable only to ports approved for the landing of aliens).

(1) List of Medical Inspectors of Aliens holding Warrants of Appointment.

Name	Date of Appointment	Qualifications
R. F. H. McElligott	28.10.49	M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O.
J. H. Campbell	16. 4.51	M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
H. Yates	8.10.52	M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
C. B. Findlay	28. 6.55	M.B., Ch.B.

All the Medical Inspectors were employed on a part-time basis.

(2) List of other staff engaged on this work.

Name	Nature of Appointment	Date of Appoint- Resigna- ment tion		Qualifications
Mrs. D. Summerfield	Nurse- Attendant (Part-time)	1937	31.5.56	S.R.N., C.M.B., H.V. and S.N. Cert. of R.S.H.
Mrs. L. F. Brann	do.	1.6.56		S.E.A.N.

(3) Organisation of work.

Dr. R. F. H. McElligott, with the assistance of Mrs. L. F. Brann, who succeeded Mrs. D. Summerfield as Nurse-Attendant on the 1st June, 1956, is responsible for the organisation of the work.

Regular passenger boats are met by one of the Medical Inspectors and the Nurse-Attendant, and special arrangements made for other boats carrying aliens to be met.

Where prior information has been received (usually from the Immigration Officer or the Ministry of Labour) that a large number of aliens was expected to arrive at the same time, arrangements were made for extra staff to be present in order that the examinations could be completed with the minimum of delay.

(4) Nature and amount of aliens traffic.

The aliens arriving to take up employment in this country continue to come mainly from Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Germany and France.

A total of 10,843 aliens were examined during 1956 compared with 9,855 in 1955.

The men were mainly for employment in the tinplate works, brick and tile works, iron foundries, hotels and for technical and professional employment with various firms; the women were mainly domestics, children's nurses and governesses, assistant hospital nurses, ward orderlies, textile and factory workers.

A summary of the number of aliens arriving, examined and certificates issued during 1956 is set out below:—

A. Total number of arriving vessels carrying aliens—

(a)	Passenger	 		• • •	 582
	Cargo	 • • •	• • •	• • •	 38
\ /	O	TOTAL		• • •	 620

- B. Total number of arriving aliens (excluding crews) ... 78,749
- C. Total number of aliens medically examined... ... 10,843
- D. Reports and certificates for aliens medically examined:

	Nature of report or certificate	Total number of reports and certificates issued	Aliens NOT PERMITTED to land
A. B(1). B(2)(a). B(2)(b). C.	Unsound mind or mentally defective Undesirable for medical reasons Inability to support Likely to require medical treatment Conditionally landed for further medical exam	1 9 12 85	1 9 1 8
	TOTALS	108	19

E. Transmigrants landing and medically examined ... Nil.

(5) Accommodation for medical inspection and examination.

A medical inspection room off the Harbour Station platform is available, but the usual practice of carrying out the examinations in cabins on board passenger ships has been continued.

SECTION XVI.—Miscellaneous.

Arrangements for the burial on shore of persons who have died on board ship from infectious disease.

A mortuary and adequate burial facilities are available in the district.

A new crematorium was opened in Folkestone on 5th June, 1956.

SECTION XVII.—Food Inspection.

Information supplied by L. H. Vale, Esq., Chief Public Health and Food Inspector for Borough and Port of Folkestone.

(1) Summary of Foodstuffs imported during 1956.

FOODSTUFFS	BOUL	OGNE CALAI		AIS
TOODSTOTTS	tons	cwts.	tons	cwts.
Dates	1491	17	_	
Cheese	5	4		
Fish (including preserved fish)		6	1	2
Nuts	4	13		-
Preserved fruit	6	15	- 38	5
Preserved meat	10	9	1	2
Sausages		12	_	
Total	1519	16	40	9

Grand Total: 1,560 tons 5 cwts.

(2) Foodstuffs condemned.

8 Barrels of Monk Fish ... 7 cwts.
1 Carton containing Crawfish ... 56 lbs.

(3) Visits to Port.

The Port Health Inspectors made 548 visits to the harbour during the year for the purpose of routine inspection of passenger and cargo boats and for the examination of all foodstuffs landed at the Port. This work entails considerable evening and week-end duty especially during the summer months. All the vessels which are regularly engaged on cross-channel traffic have been maintained in a very satisfactory condition.

(4) Number of Samples of Food examined by:-

(a) Bacteriologist: Nil.

(b) Analyst:

(Chemical examination).

Sample No.	Nature of Sample	Result of Analysis	Remarks
96	Cocktail Cherries	Cherries preserved in syrup and flavoured with benzaldehyde (oil of bitter almonds). Free from sulphite preservative and prohibited colouring matter.	Satisfactory
103	Dehydrated Mushrooms	Microscopical examination showed that the sample was the dried common mushroom. Free from preservatives and toxic metals.	Satisfactory

(5) Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations 1937 and 1948.

- (a) 1 case containing cans of sausage and pork meat.
- (b) 28 cases containing sausages.

The above arrived without Official Certificates and in both cases were landed from France. Importation was prohibited and the consignments were later re-exported.

PART VI.—METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR 1956.

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer for the following summaries of meteorological observations which were carried out by members of his staff during the year.

(a) Air Pressure, Temperatures and Ground Frosts.

	Air Pressure at M.S.L. (Millibars)			Temperature (Degrees F.)					
Month.	Mean	Highest	Lowest	Mean Dry	Mean Wet	Mean Max.	Mean Min.	Mean 4 ft. in Ground	No. of Ground Frosts.
January February March April May June July August September October November December	1011.6 1023.6 1016.0 1015.1 1021.7 1017.7 1014.2 1011.1 1015.4 1021.3 1020.4 1018.7	1034.5 1039.3 1034.7 1028.0 1031.3 1029.7 1027.4 1028.3 1025.3 1031.4 1033.4 1032.0	980.3 1005.2 996.8 1000.2 1011.0 1004.7 994.1 992.7 1002.7 1010.3 999.2 994.8	40.3 30.4 42.0 45.1 55.5 57.2 62.0 60.9 61.0 52.3 43.9 44.2	38.9 29.3 40.0 41.9 50.7 53.2 58.1 56.3 57.7 49.5 42.0 43.1	45.7 35.7 49.2 50.2 61.0 62.6 67.1 66.5 66.1 57.3 48.6 48.0	35.9 26.4 38.4 38.9 47.0 50.6 56.2 54.0 56.1 46.5 40.7	46.7 43.9 43.4 46.9 51.3 55.3 58.7 60.5 59.7 57.8 52.5 49.3	12 26 10 · 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 3

Height of Barometer Cistern above Mean
Sea Level 150 ft.

Height of Thermometers above Ground
Highest maximum temperature... ... 75°F. on 24th and 25th July,
7th August and 13th September.

Lowest minimum temperature 10°F. on 2nd February.

Lowest grass minimum temperature ... 18°F. on 2nd February.

(b) Sunshine, Rainfall and Humidity.

	Sunshire Hours					Humidity		
Month	Total	Daily Aver- age	Days of Sun- shine	Sun- niest Day	Total	Rain-days (over .01)	Greatest Fall in 1 day	Mean Relative Humidity
January February March April May June July August September October November December	68.9 65.7 162.7 192.7 260.5 164.4 169.3 180.5 117.9 118.8 92.1 22.9	2.22 2.27 5.25 6.42 8.40 5.48 5.46 5.82 3.93 3.83 3.07 .74	19 24 28 28 31 27 30 31 28 26 24 17	6.9 9.3 10.6 12.6 13.3 14.5 14.5 13.4 8.9 8.6 8.3 3.7	5.00 1.64 .51 .79 .70 2.72 2.97 3.10 1.76 1.98 .64 2.72	20 18 7 8 8 17 14 21 13 12 9	. 69 . 40 . 15 . 30 . 26 . 45 1 . 64 . 51 . 48 . 21 . 48	87.4 84.4 76.6 74.8 70.2 76.4 78.3 74.2 81.1 80.5 83.5 90.3

Height of Rain Gauge Site above Mean
Sea Level 128 ft.

Height above Ground of—

(a) Rim of Rain Gauge 12 ins.
(b) Sunshine Recorder ... 27 ft.





